THE WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 5-3 (41-36). Sunday, cloudy. LONDON: Saturday, clear. Temp. 6-0 (43-32). Sunday, occasional showers. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 12-6 (54-43). NEW YORK: Saturday, snow flurries, clear later. Temp. —1 - —6 (30-21).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Shs 6.00
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Plan Boycotts, Fewer Cups

Coffee Drinkers Finding Prices Hard to Swallow

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP).—Coffee drinkers are grumbling in Rome, cutting back on the number of cups they consume in Amsterdam and trying to start boycotts in the United States and Canada.

The complaints and reduced consumption are a result of the worst world coffee shortage in years. The shortage has resulted from a series of events over the last 18 months that a coffee official in El Salvador called the "seven biblical plagues."

These catastrophes included the frost that hit Brazil in July, 1975, destroying 70 per cent of the country's crop of nearly 3 billion pounds, or about 40 per cent of the normal world supply for a year. The civil war in Angola, an earthquake in Guatemala, floods in Colombia and Mexico, and a drought in the Ivory Coast—all coffee-producing countries—also reduced the supply.

What the shortage means is that coffee drinkers in every nation, at every corner café, are having to face up to higher prices.

In the United States, for instance, the price of coffee has jumped from $1.25 a pound to more than $3 a pound in the last year.

Often, where the price has gone up, consumption has gone down.

"Customers are beginning to grumble," said a waiter in a Rome coffee bar. "Those who would come and have two cups in the morning are now stopping by only once."

A small *expresso* has increased from 14 to 18 cents since September, while the price of a pound of coffee in Roman stores doubled to $3.36 in the last year.

The decline in consumption is also affecting distributors. "We are losing lots of money because of the decline in consumption," said a major distributor in Argentina, where the price has leaped from $1.81 to $4.54 a pound.

People in the Netherlands changed their coffee habits as the cost rose from $2.12 to $3.54 a pound. Of 200 families surveyed by the Dutch Consumers Association, 11 per cent said that they were drinking less coffee, 27 per cent said they were making it weaker and 30 per cent said they were buying a cheaper brand. The remaining 32 per cent said they had made no change.

Even in Brazil, formerly the world's largest producer, demand has gone down as prices went up. A private coffee association in Rio de Janeiro said that annual consumption is down to 792 million pounds from 1.05 billion pounds a few years ago.

The price in Brazil has risen from 81 cents a pound to $1.66 a pound. And instant coffee has gone from $1.14 for eight ounces to $2.61.

In Colombia, now the world's largest coffee producer, the price of a pound of coffee has risen from 50 cents to $1 in the last six months. In Mexico, which produced 525 million pounds last year, the price to the housewife went from 75 cents to $2 in the last two years.

Gilberto Arange Londono, president of the Colombian Coffee Exporters' Association, said that he expects prices to continue upward in the next two years. He said that coffee prices are regulated by supply and demand and supply is scarce

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Foes Must Yield Arms Wednesday In Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 7 (AP) (Censored).—Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, backed by a largely Syrian Arab League peace-keeping force of 30,000 troops, has given all factions in the civil war until midnight Wednesday to hand over control of their heavy weapons to the Arab League force.

In a communiqué today, Mr. Sarkis said that if any party fails to hand over its arms the peace forces will be ordered to attack places where the arms are kept and they will be taken by force.

The heavy weapons are to be stored in depots specified by the Arab League force, the communiqué said.

The communiqué also said that all troops of the Palestine Liberation Army, the regular army of the Palestine Liberation Organization, will be withdrawn from Lebanon by the same deadline. Their departure will be supervised by the Arab League force. The PLA is distinct from the various irregular guerrilla units whose main base is in Lebanon.

Three Brigades

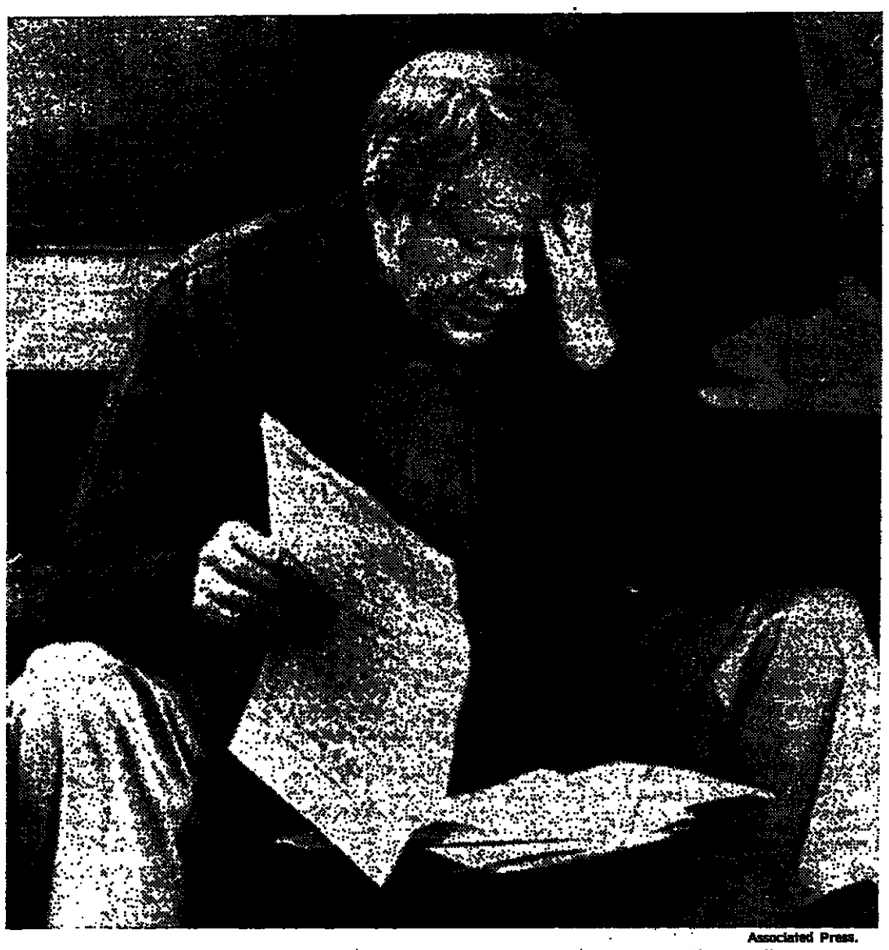
The PLA has three brigades—one each based in Syria, Iraq and Egypt. Many of the PLA troops that were sent to Lebanon during the civil war have already withdrawn.

Mr. Sarkis's order followed a meeting with the four-power commission supervising the Arab League peace-keeping efforts in Lebanon. It includes representatives of Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Major holders of heavy weapons in the 19-month civil war are the two main Christian forces and the Palestinian guerrillas who fought alongside leftists and supplied them.

Placing heavy weapons in control of the Arab League force was a condition of the cease-fire, which took hold last No-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press.

President-elect Jimmy Carter studies economic papers in Plains, Ga.

Carter Proposes $30-Billion Boost To U.S. Economy

From Wire Dispatches

PLAINS, Ga., Jan. 7.—President-elect Jimmy Carter and Democratic congressional leaders proposed today a $30-billion program of tax cuts and job and public-works programs stretching over the next two years. The economic-recovery package totals nearly $15 billion for fiscal 1977 and about the same for fiscal 1978, Mr. Carter said at a news conference after a 4 1/2-hour meeting with a delegation of 12 top House and Senate Democrats. The program includes an increase in Social Security benefits and a tax rebate of between $7 billion and $11 billion, the president-elect said. He was not clear whether this was for both years and he said that he has no figures showing what the tax cuts or Social Security benefits would mean for individuals.

The package plan also provides for an increase, to a total of $6 billion, of public-works projects this year and a major revision of the income tax system. The reform would give $4 billion to lower-income taxpayers, $2 billion to business, probably through lowered payroll taxes, and the tax rebate of between $7 billion and $11 billion.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, of West Virginia, and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill jr., of Massachusetts, told newsmen that they expected the Carter program to be passed quickly by Congress.

Mr. Carter said that in the current fiscal year the tax package of simplification of tax payments and rebates would about equal the amount to be spent on work programs in the 1977 financial year. He also said that it would be heavily weighted toward creating jobs in fiscal year 1978, which will begin Oct. 1.

An aide estimated that Mr. Carter's economic plan could add between $12 billion and $16 billion more to the federal budget deficit, bringing it to between $72 billion and $76 billion this year.

The aide estimated that it would put 800,000 people back to work, reducing the unemployment rate through public-works projects and jobs programs by 0.75 to 1 per cent in the rest of 1977 and 1978.

Explains Need

Mr. Carter, in explaining the need for his program, said the country faced a high unemployment rate—around 8 per cent now—"very stagnant economic growth" under 4 per cent and an inflation rate that is now around 5 per cent and may get higher.

The program was announced after his meeting with congressional leaders climaxed two days of intensive, final preparation of the economic-stimulus plan. Yesterday, Mr. Carter met here with key advisers of his incoming administration.

Bert Lance, who will be director of the Office of Management and Budget and is believed to exercise significant influence with Mr. Carter, told reporters before yesterday's meeting that he thought restraint in the size of the economic-stimulation program was desirable.

'Some Real Problems'

Asked if he still thought that the total cost of the package would be about $15 billion, Mr. Lance said: "I would hope so. I think we've got to be very, very considerate of the fact that economic-stimulation packages add to the deficit, which is already very, very high, and I think if you're not very, very careful about it, you're going to cause some real problems in the minds of the American people."

The figure of $15 billion is the one that had more and more been discussed in Mr. Carter's official circle in recent weeks as new and somewhat more optimistic figures on the state of the economy became available. Such Carter advisers as Mr. Lance have insisted

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Dublin Hailed As '9's' Least Go-Go City

DUBLIN, Jan. 7 (AP).—The slowest walkers in Europe are in Dublin.

Official recognition of the leisurely pace here is embodied in a new computerized traffic-signal system on the city's main thoroughfare—O'Connell Street. It allows more time for pedestrians to cross at intersections than it gives to vehicles. Pedestrians get 99 seconds for every 66 seconds allotted to motorists.

The nine countries in the European Economic Community generally calculate that their pedestrians walk at a speed of up to 4 miles an hour. The O'Connell Street system is set for a pace of 1 1/2 miles an hour.

A Dublin official spokesman noted that Irish life is "well known for its leisureliness" and said the new system has built-in safety advantages.

Other Dissidents Are Warned

5 Czechs Detained After Manifesto

By Malcolm W. Browne

PRAGUE, Jan. 7 (NYT).—At least five dissident Czechoslovak intellectuals have been detained for questioning in the last 24 hours and the Communist party newspaper warned other dissidents today that "those who lie on the rails to stop the train of history" must expect to get their legs cut off.

The government action followed publication by West European newspapers of a new manifesto signed by prominent Czechoslovaks in support of human rights.

At the same time, the Prague government appeared to be intensifying publicity intended to link the United States not only with dissident activity here but also with an espionage campaign against the Soviet bloc.

Dissident sources said that police yesterday picked up Vaclav Havel, one of this country's best-known playwrights; writer Ludvik Vaculik; Pavel Landovsky; Zdenek Urbanik, and Frantisek Pavlicek, director of Prague's Vinohrady Theater.

Held Overnight

In each case, the home of the detainee was apparently searched as well. All were released but Mr. Pavlicek was held overnight. Mr. Havel was picked up by police again today and, by nightfall, had still not returned home.

Mr. Havel was attacked by name today in the party organ Rude Pravo as the "son of a millionaire who has never forgiven the working class."

Mr. Havel, one of the organizers of the manifesto published under the title "Charter 77," is known for such plays as "The Garden Party," "So Difficult to Concentrate" and "Butterfly on the Aerial."

The government statement attacked all those who had signed various petitions in recent years, especially supporters of former Czech party leader Alexander Dubcek, who was removed from office by Soviet armor in 1968. A total of 241 Czechoslovaks signed "Charter 77."

Rude Pravo said that such petitions purported "to be addressed to Czechoslovak authorities but in fact [are] commissioned by anti-Communist and Zionist centers and published by the most reactionary information media."

Organizers of public letters signed by Czechoslovak dissidents are found especially within "the American Radio Free Europe espionage transmitter," Rude Pravo said.

Tonight, Prague television continued a four-part series on alleged U.S. espionage activities against this country.

The second of four installments was broadcast, featuring interviews with a man identified as Glen Rohrer, purporting to be a U.S. intelligence agent who sought asylum in Czechoslovakia.

The interviewee spoke American-accented English and resembled a photograph of Mr. Rohrer published on "wanted" posters distributed by the U.S. Army since 1965.

The purported defector said he had joined the U.S. Army's Counterintelligence Corps in 1949 in hopes of hunting down former Nazi war criminals but had discovered in 13 years of intelligence work that followed that the United States was really more interested in destroying Communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

According to a "wanted" handbill posted at military installations in West Germany, Mr. Rohrer was a sergeant first class when he deserted on Aug. 17, 1965. His car was reportedly found within the border zone near the Czech frontier.

Western sources say he was probably a low-level Army intelligence specialist. The handbill describes him as fluent in Czech and Slovak, fond of Czech and Yugoslav food and a golfer.

A Foreign Ministry official said today that the harsh treatment the United States is currently getting in the Czechoslovak press and television is at least partly a result of "cold-war attitudes" on America's part.

U.S. concessions, in terms of returning Czech gold held by Washington since World War II, the extension of financial credit and the making available of advanced technology to Prague would all markedly help Czech-American relations, he said.

Ukrainian Group Adopts Document On Human Rights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—A Ukrainian dissident group has smuggled to the West a declaration of principles pledged to both human rights and possible independence from the Soviet Union.

The declaration was adopted by Pyotr Grigorenko, a World War II Soviet general, and nine other dissidents at a meeting in Kiev in November in the apartment of Mykola Rudenko, an author.

A Ukrainian émigré writer, who provided a reporter with what was said to be a translated version of the declaration, said the group has been harassed by Soviet secret police who searched their homes for the declaration and other documents considered provocative by authorities.

The group in Kiev parallels another union of dissidents in Moscow who were the targets of raids earlier this week. Both groups were formed with the avowed purpose of monitoring Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accord on European security and cooperation.

Top Positions Filled on EEC Commission

BRUSSELS, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Britain's Roy Jenkins and his 12 colleagues in the new Common Market Commission ended nightlong haggling early today with agreement on the allocation of their jobs.

The distribution of the portfolios was announced at a press conference by Mr. Jenkins.

It had taken nearly 14 hours to secure final agreement. Four years ago, the commission headed by Mr. Jenkins's predecessor, France's François-Xavier Ortoli, was assembled in six hours.

Asked why the negotiations had lasted until 5 a.m., Mr. Jenkins said: "We made very good progress although we had little difficulties on one or two points at the very end."

Budget Post Sought

Commission sources said this was because Ireland's Richard Burke held out in an unsuccessful effort to obtain the budget portfolio instead of the transportation post.

Another struggle involved the appointment of Wilhelm Haferkamp of West Germany as external affairs commissioner.

He had been pressured to vacate his economic and financial affairs post in the outgoing Ortoli commission so that Mr. Ortoli himself could take over the job.

The West German had been expected to get a less important job on the Jenkins commission,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Carrillo Backs Full Europe Ties

Urges Spain to Avoid Alignment With Superpowers

By Peter Uebersax

MADRID, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Communist chief Santiago Carrillo said that he believes Spain should not align itself with either of the two superpowers but seek full integration in the Western European community.

He also said that his party agrees that U.S. military bases remain in Spain because their scrapping might upset the international power balance.

And, turning to the situation in Spain which is shakily emerging from nearly 40 years of dictatorship under the late Francisco Franco, Mr. Carrillo advocates a "national pact" between all political forces that would assure the social peace needed to reactivate the crisis-stricken economy.

Political Discrimination

"Peaceful change toward democracy is possible, provided there is no political discrimination excluding the working class from the political game," he said in demanding quick legalization of his outlawed party.

Mr. Carrillo, 62, made the statements in an exclusive interview in the Madrid apartment where he has been living since his release from jail last week.

The home is guarded by police and the workers of a nearby truck plant; among the latter is former national heavyweight boxing champion. Rightists hate Mr. Carrillo because of his role in the Civil War when, as a 21-year-old, he was Commissar of Public Order in besieged Madrid.



Keystone.

Santiago Carrillo

A leading exponent of Eurocommunism, the veteran underground politician went to great pains to stress his party's independence of Moscow and its willingness to play the democratic game.

"We are [in favor of European Unity]," he said. "We are decidedly for Spain's entry into the European Community [Common Market].

"We are in favor of an ever stronger Europe that is independent of the Soviet Union and the United States, a Europe that can contribute to ending bipolarity and create a multipolar world."

Balance of Power

He said that the two superpowers should scrap their foreign bases. But in absence of any agreement on this point, "We will accept the existence of U.S. bases in Spain, because we believe the present balance of military power should not be upset."

Mr. Carrillo also said that he was opposed to Spain's joining NATO but would accept any majority decision on this point.

He said that his party, which has close ties to Italy's Communists, "depends neither politically nor financially on Moscow. If we did, we would not pursue the policies we are pursuing.

"We have, obviously, a great sympathy for the Russian Revolution of 1917. But we do not identify with today's [Soviet] policies and look upon them with the same critical distance as we look upon the policies of any other country."

Mr. Carrillo said that he interpreted his release from jail as a recognition of his right to live in Spain from which he had been barred since the Civil War.

"I have asked for a copy of my birth certificate to obtain my Spanish identity document and, later, a passport," he said.

After 37 years of exile, Mr. Carrillo secretly slipped into Spain last year. Despite a gray wig, he was recognized by police in a Madrid street, arrested and charged with leading an illegal party. After a week of sometimes violent leftist street demonstrations and some mild foreign protests, he was released on bail.

"If [the government] wants to create political stability, our legalization is absolutely necessary," Mr. Carrillo said.

Social Instability

"If we have to remain an opposition outside parliament, we will play this role with all its consequences. It is obvious that at a time of very serious [economic] crisis we would be a factor of political and social instability."

To secure legalization and what Mr. Carrillo called full democratic freedoms, the party is prepared to conclude a "na-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Kidnappers in Spain Renew Political Amnesty Demands

MADRID, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The kidnappers of Spain's fourth-ranking government official today renewed their demands for the release of political prisoners and urged Spaniards to back them with a general strike next week.

Their message was accompanied by a handwritten letter from Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, president of the Council of State, proving that he is still alive after nearly four weeks of captivity.

The kidnappers' demands highlighted a growing campaign for the release of Spain's remaining 200 political prisoners wrich led to new violence in the Basque region last night.

Police clashed with demonstrators in several towns, including Pamplona, where pro-amnesty demonstrators briefly took over the town hall. Several persons were hospitalized, two of them in serious condition.

"If it [the government] intends to solve the problem by causing us to execute Oriol, it is mistaken. For the people, Oriol's detention is worth more than his liquidation," the kidnappers said in a note.

They appealed to Spaniards to start a general strike Monday to "finish, once and for all, with this situation."

Liberty Equals Liberty

Mr. Oriol, 62, one of Spain's wealthiest men, wrote that he was aware that he would only regain freedom if the prisoners are released. "I'm in the center of an equation," he said. "Liberty equals liberty."

The government has said that it had prepared a Christmas pardon for political prisoners but that Mr. Oriol's abduction by the so-called "Anti-Fascist Resistance Group Oct. 1" (GRAPO) had forced it to postpone the action.

Mystery surrounds the case. GRAPO has been described by police as a Communist splinter group but other leftist organizations say that they have never heard of it. Communist party chief Santiago Carrillo said that he was convinced that the kidnappers had nothing to do with the political left.

$3.5-Million N.Y. Project for Impoverished Nation

Uganda Is Building 15-Story UN Mission for Staff of 12

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 7 (NYT).—The Ugandan government is constructing a 15-story headquarters for its UN delegation on 45th Street, three floors higher than the U.S. Mission which is next door.

At the moment, the future site of Uganda House, as it will be called, is an excavation in the sandy brown soil. Jae Ko, a Japanese-born architect who designed the building, says it will provide offices for Ugandan delegates, a display area on the street floor for Ugandan art and five dwellings on the upper floors.

One of the more elaborate suites will have a landscaped terrace and presumably could be used for visits by President Idi Amin. There also will be a ballroom.

Ugandan delegates declined to discuss the government's intentions but there has been considerable interest stirring in professional circles about the plans because Uganda is the first foreign member of the UN diplomatic community to decide on a built-to-order home for its UN mission in Manhattan.

The Soviet Union built an enclave in Riverdale for residential use by some Soviet nationals and still owns an office building in Manhattan but most foreign missions occupy space in office buildings near the UN. A number of others have purchased and renovated once elegant town houses on the Upper East Side.

The Ugandan government has a contract for the erection of the building with Wilmorite, Inc., a Rochester-based firm, and has made an initial $65,000 payment toward the cost of the foundation. The construction of the building is expected to cost $3.5 million to $4 million and Wilmorite has arranged with subcontractors for completion of the work by next January.

It was considered surprising that the mission staff, numbering less than a dozen persons, should need a building of 15 floors—an earlier plan had been for a more modest edifice.

How the government expects to finance the undertaking was not known. Uganda had purchased the 50-by-80-foot property some years ago but put off construction, reportedly because it did not have funds available. Instead, the area was used for a time as a commercial parking lot.

Only a few weeks ago, the Ugandan government appealed to the UN for $15 million in assistance because of its financial difficulties. Uganda is listed by the UN as one of the countries most seriously affected by the economic burden created by the sudden increase in the cost of oil and other imports. As a consequence, Uganda asked for aid from a special fund created to help the most distressed countries.

Delegation members here would not discuss the decision to go ahead with construction, saying that it was premature to do so until the building program was further advanced.

In the trade, it is anticipated that the new headquarters will be similar to office buildings in the area—functional rather than luxurious. The building will occupy the entire site to the sidewalk line with a recessed first floor entranceway faced on the street side with black marble. It is planned to have the name Uganda House inscribed above the entrance in bronze. The exterior will be constructed of precast concrete with floor-to-ceiling windows using bronze-tinted glass which will reflect sunlight, an energy conservation measure since it reduces air-conditioning costs.

The United States closed its embassy in Kampala after President Amin in 1973 made a series of statements accusing the U.S. staff of being CIA agents and threatening to hold them hostage. However, formal diplomatic ties have not been broken and the Ugandans maintain a sizable staff at their embassy in Washington.

Tighter Borders at Home, Abroad Worsen Vietnam Refugees' Plight

By David A. Andelman

SONGKHLA, Thailand, Jan. 7 (NYT).—One day late this month, the captains of four small Vietnamese fishing boats plan to set out from this southern Thai port with 80 to 100 refugees aboard for a 3,000-mile voyage across the South China Sea to Australia.

These refugees from Vietnam are hazarding the trip—in wooden boats 30 feet long—because, they said recently, they have virtually given up hope of making their way by any other means from the crowded Vietnamese refugee camp here to a new life in a Western country. There are now 811 Vietnamese at the Songkhla camp.

Like many international relief officials who have dealt with the refugee problem for the last two years, the fugitives believe that such sea-crossing attempts will become increasingly frequent in the coming months. The three Communist countries of Indochina—Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos—seem on the verge of closing off the escape routes, and the countries that have been accepting refugees are increasingly reluctant to continue doing so.

Little Schooling

The refugees from Vietnam arriving now in Songkhla and at the other principal center, Laem Sing, are virtually illiterate—farmers or fishermen with little schooling, no real trade and no command of any language but Vietnamese.

Those who reach other points in the area—for example, Malaysia, Singapore or Indonesia—are generally given some food and fuel and sent on their way again with the suggestion that they head for Thailand, the only country in the region willing, for the present, to accept them.

But no refugee considers Thailand as a final destination. And the Thais, who see these refugees as a continuing source of friction with neighboring Indochinese, are becoming increasingly reluctant hosts.

Western refugee programs, too, are drying up. The United States officially ended its program last June, although relatives of refugees now in the United States are still being accepted as immigrants if they show up in refugee camps here.

Australia is willing to accept a few hundred if they have marketable skills and, more important, if they speak English. France is willing to accept a few who speak French.

Education Effort

So the refugees have set up a small school in the camp—a tin-roofed, open-wall shack with a few rows of benches. Each morning, one of their number who speaks the language serves as a tutor with no books, only a small pad of notepaper for each pupil.

Vietnam appears to be doing the most to halt the flow of refugees, but many recent arrivals from Cambodia have reported having to elude stepped-up border patrols and make their way through extensive minefields now lining the frontier regions.

A Cambodian soldier is now reportedly assigned to each fishing boat that puts out from the country's southern ports, virtually cutting off that escape route. But at least 100 persons a week still find their way across the borders, some carrying crude maps of the minefields.

Laos has reportedly halted the release of detainees from re-education centers or begun to ship those finished with the programs to resettlement in remote jungle areas deep in the interior. The aim seems to be to stop their steady flow across the Mekong River into Thailand.

Fishing Boats Seized

Recent Vietnamese arrivals at the Songkhla camp, where most of the small boats that leave Vietnam wind up, said that officials in Vietnam have begun raising taxes on private fishing vessels to the point where their owners are unable to pay, and the authorities then seize the boats and have them manned by troops.

The loss of such boats is a major worry for the Vietnamese government, which has set increased fish production as a major economic priority.

According to the refugees, Vietnamese officials have also been establishing a network of agents to induce would-be refugees to reveal their contacts and routes of escape. Hundreds reportedly have been jailed in recent weeks.

Vietnam has also reportedly multiplied its armed patrols of offshore waters and fortified some of the coastal islands that had been jumping-off points for refugees. A number of boats have been fired on in recent weeks, escapees said, and several refugees were killed or wounded en route here last month.

Some refugees estimated that at least 20,000 Vietnamese were ready to flee their country.

'Palestinian Situation'

"We are worried that a permanent Palestinian situation is developing here," a senior UN refugee official said, "and that is most emphatically what we do not want."

He said that the United Nations had cut the daily food ration by 25 per cent, hoping that the Thai government would make up the difference or, even better, begin a program of resettlement for these refugees.

But Thailand has said that is only a last resort. It would prefer to send them back where they came from or, ideally, find other countries that will accept them.

"Even that's an endless circle," a UN official admitted. "Every time a country announces it's taking some more, a few weeks later we see another new wave of refugees."

Relief Ship at Sea

SINGAPORE, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—An international group of religious organizations has sent a ship to the South China Sea to try to pick up refugees fleeing Vietnam, informed sources said today.

They said the ship left here yesterday under the auspices of the World Conference on Religion and Peace and the Asian Conference on Religion and Peace.

World Bank Mission Is Going To Hanoi to Study Aid Needs

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP).—The World Bank is sending an economic mission to Hanoi later this month in the first step toward an internationally financed program to help reconstruct war-torn Vietnam.

The five-member mission, headed by Edward Hawkins, a Briton who is one of the bank's senior economists, is scheduled to arrive in Hanoi on Jan. 18 for a month-long study of the country's economic condition, policies and needs.

The authorization of the study mission, which was discussed with Vietnamese officials last October, did not require approval by the United States. The World Bank said the United States knew about the mission but did not protest.

The United States would have a vote on any eventual loans from the World Bank to Vietnam but would be unable to block them without votes of other member nations even if the administration of President-elect Jimmy Carter should disapprove. There is no clear indication of Mr. Carter's views on the subject.

In a related move, the Asian Development Bank—of which the United States is also an important member—dispatched a seven-member mission last Sunday to study the Hanoi government's request to take over 11 loans that had been granted to the former Saigon regime.

The loans, totaling more than $44 million, were to finance improved water supply and telephone systems for Saigon, a fishing industry, agricultural development in the Mekong Delta and an industrial development program. Only a small amount was disbursed before Saigon fell in April, 1975.

Last September, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was granted permission to take the former Saigon government's place among the members of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and Asian Development Bank despite U.S. objections. Vietnamese officials made it immediately clear that they hope for major international assistance for the formidable task of repairing the war damage.

Tran Duong, vice-minister of Hanoi's State Bank of Vietnam, told the annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in Manila last October that his country deserves "the special concern" of the two international institutions because of Vietnam's relatively low income and devastation by war.

Victor Umbricht, a Swiss diplomat and industrialist who went to Vietnam on a United Nations mission last year, reported that $432 million is needed just to rehabilitate the transportation system and recultivate abandoned land. Mr. Umbricht reported that "some villages have been totally erased from the earth—you have some cities without a house left standing."

EEC Panel Allocates Top Jobs After 14 Hours of Haggling

(Continued from Page 1)

particularly in the light of reports that last autumn Mr. Jenkins tried to persuade Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to have Mr. Haferkamp replaced.

In the overnight battle, which began at 3 p.m. yesterday, Mr. Haferkamp turned back challenges from Belgium's Viscount Etienne Davignon and fellow German Guido Brunner.

Viscount Davignon, one of the architects of the EEC's foreign policy cooperation efforts, accepted a beefed-up home affairs portfolio with responsibility for industrial policy and the EEC internal market.

Mr. Brunner retained the research and education post and also was given charge of energy affairs.

Denmark's Finn Olav Gundelach, as expected, took the portfolio of agriculture and fisheries, areas in which the Community has urgent problems.

Claude Cheysson of France retained his previous responsibilities for development aid, including relations with the Arab world.

Italy's Lorenzo Natali got a newly created post of commissioner with special responsibilities—a sort of roving assignment—with a particular responsibility for negotiations with candidates for EEC membership such as Greece and possibly Spain and Portugal.

Antonio Giolitti of Italy was given responsibility for coordinating Community funds and regional policy; Raymont Vouel of Luxembourg received the competition portfolio, which deals with the control of monopolies; Henk Vredeling of the Netherlands got the employment and social affairs post and also has responsibility for the Tripartite Conferences among workers, management and government, and Christopher Tugendhat of Britain was given the portfolio for budget and financial control, financial institutions, personnel and administration.

Mr. Jenkins, noted for his skill as a negotiator and conciliator, said the final decision on the allocation of jobs had been made unanimously, without a vote.

But the negotiations had deteriorated at times into protracted and unseemly haggling, sources said.

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Associated Press.

ANOTHER SOLUTION—Rhodesian whites demonstrating in Salisbury against Prime Minister Ian Smith, calling for his resignation and peaceful transition to black rule.

On British Role in Rhodesia Transition

U.K. Envoy Wins Tanzania Leader's Support

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Ivor Richard of Britain today won backing from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere for direct British participation in the interim government designed to pave the way for black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Mr. Nyerere's spokesman, Sammy Mdee, said this was one of two main points emerging from Mr. Richard's talks with the Tanzanian President, who is the spokesman of the five "front-line states" surrounding Rhodesia.

Mr. Mdee said the other point was that "the British government has been assured once again by President Nyerere that once the majority government—truly representing the people of Zimbabwe [the nationalist name for Rhodesia]—has been established, the armed struggle will be halted."

Mr. Richard, the chairman of the adjourned Geneva conference on Rhodesia, said the meeting with Mr. Nyerere was "good and helpful." He added: "I have run short of adjectives to describe how good our meeting was."

Sixth Stop

Tanzania was the sixth stop on Mr. Richard's shuttle tour of African capitals in a bid to find common ground for resuming the Geneva conference, which was adjourned on Dec. 14 after seven weeks of deadlocked negotiations.

Despite his encouraging reception by the leaders of Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Tanzania, Mr. Richard indicated yesterday that he doubted the Geneva conference could be resumed by the Jan. 17 target date.

In London, British officials said there were doubts that the Geneva conference would be resumed at all. They said the main hitch was Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's flat refusal to accept Mr. Richard's proposal for British participation in the projected interim government.

Mr. Richard's talks with Mr. Nyerere completed the first round of his African tour.

The next step is to be a weekend meeting of the African "front-line" Presidents under the chairmanship of Mr. Nyerere in Lusaka, Zambia. They hope to adopt a common strategy for future negotiations in the light of Mr. Richard's new proposals.

British Proposal

Observers got the impression that all the African Presidents approved of the British proposal to send a high commissioner to Rhodesia to oversee the planned interim government in the former British colony.

But Mr. Smith has refused to go beyond the original "package plan" for majority rule in Rhodesia within two years that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pressured Mr. Smith to accept. But this plan is unworkable as far as the African Presidents are concerned.

They totally reject its provision that white Rhodesians would retain the defense and internal security posts in the interim government. At Geneva, they also rejected the two-year period leading to independence and got an agreement on black majority rule by March 1, 1978.

Mr. Richard, who also is the British ambassador to the United Nations, arrived in Nairobi tonight for a 24-hour rest and, probably, talks with Kenyan leaders before resuming his tour.

Israelis Said to Sell Arms Made Under U.S. License

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Israel is selling sophisticated electronic warfare gear to U.S. allies in many cases where the U.S. Defense Department had delayed or refused permission for export by the U.S. manufacturer, the Christian Science Monitor reported yesterday.

Made in Israel

In a dispatch from Athens, the newspaper said that Greek Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff confirmed that his government made limited purchases of equipment it needed and could not get from the United States.

The article quoted "arms industry sources" as identifying Greece, Turkey and Taiwan as among the countries buying the gear from Israel.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli officials refused to comment the Christian Science Monitor report.

However, a spokesman in Washington said that the State Department confirmed that talks were under way to clarify Israeli use of U.S. materials and technology.

Last summer, Greece sought electronic countermeasure equipment for its U.S. built warplanes in a period when tension was rising with Turkey, the Monitor said. The items reportedly included flare dispensers, radar warning receivers and radio jamming equipment.

Most of the items were said to have been manufactured in Israel under U.S. license and Israel sold some of them to Greece after the Defense Department in Washington refused to approve sale by U.S. companies.

In a companion dispatch from Washington, the newspaper said that Israel and the United States were negotiating secretly over Israeli exports of goods exploiting advanced U.S. technology.

Israel has been an arms exporter for years. Among the most popular weapons exported are the sophisticated Gabriel antiship missile and a jet fighter derived from the French Mirage. It also exports small arms, including the Uzi sub-machine gun.

Deadline Set In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

vember when Syrian troops intervened to stop the civil war.

Right Forfeited

However, all sides have been reluctant to comply. The Phalange and National Liberals refused to hand over their heavy weapons until the guerrillas did so. The guerrillas argued that they are entitled to keep the weapons in southern Lebanon.

Lebanese nationalists argue that the Palestinians forfeited this right when they used their arms in the civil war to support the local leftists.

Palestinians fear that if they give up their weapons they will come completely under the domination of the Arab League force occupying most of Lebanon.

The heavy weapons involved on both sides include armored cars, artillery, mortars, antiaircraft guns, rocket launchers and heavy machine guns.

A Dissident in Poland Reportedly Arrested

WARSAW, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Police today detained Wojciech Onyszkiewicz, a supporter of the outlawed Committee for Workers Defense, after raiding his home, dissident sources said.

Mr. Onyszkiewicz, a 25-year-old history graduate, was associated with the committee, which was established by dissident intellectuals to raise support for workers who were jailed or fired for participating in protest strikes and riots over food prices in June. Several of its members have been questioned by police.

Malik Asks Unity In Southeast Asia

JAKARTA, Jan. 7 (AP).—Foreign Minister Adam Malik reiterated today the necessity for Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to establish cooperation for mutual benefit and peace in the region.

Mr. Malik said the five member countries of ASEAN-Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines—as well as Vietnam and other Indochinese nations have to convince one another of their intention to create peace in the region.

Mr. Malik told reporters that Vietnam's foreign minister has expressed his intention to visit Indonesia "but the time for the visit has not yet been decided."

Coffee Drinkers Finding Prices Hard to Swallow

(Continued from Page 1)

now. The high prices are solely a result of that pricing mechanism and not cartels, plots or price fixings, he added.

Few countries around the world are heeding calls—first made in the United States—for an organized boycott of coffee. Some Canadian consumer groups have joined the movement, others have called for a reduction in consumption.

In Israel, where a seven-ounce jar of instant coffee now costs $3.65, an increase of 38 per cent, the Israeli Consumer Authority is campaigning for a switch to tea.

Mr. Arango Londono contends that such efforts are doomed.

"People who drink coffee cannot easily shift to tea, fruit juices or cocoa," he said.

In Britain, where tea is still the most popular hot drink, the price of coffee has gone from $2 to $3.40 a pound. Tea costs $1.49 a pound there. But consumption of coffee remains steady.

Here is how prices for a pound of coffee have risen in the last year or two in some West European countries: Austria, from $3.18 to $4.49; Belgium, from $1.50 to $3; Denmark, from $1.75 to $3.50; France, from $1.36 to $2.73; Sweden, from $1.72 to $3.45, and West Germany, from $2.23 to $3.44.

A Warning to Carter Implic... In Soviet Refusal on UN Du...

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 7 (WP).—U.S. diplomats said yesterday that the Soviet decision to withhold its share of the cost of the UN force policing the 1975 Egypt-Israel disengagement agreement appeared to be a warning to the Carter administration that Moscow must be included in any new U.S. peace initiative in the Middle East.

The Russians, in a brief note to the UN this week, announced their intention to withhold millions of dollars in contributions to the UN force guarding the Sinai buffer zone.

The move stunned UN and U.S. officials because there had been no hint of it in the 16 months since the agreement was reached.

Problem Never Raised

The Soviet Union had voted for the Security Council resolution endorsing the new responsibilities of the UN force after the second-stage disengagement was concluded in September, 1975, as part of U.S. "step-by-step" diplomacy. The problem had never been raised in the UN General Assembly debates on appropriations.

Even Soviet allies such as East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland, which generally echo Soviet political gestures of this sort at the UN, were taken by surprise by the sudden shift in Soviet position. All three of those countries have already paid their peace-keeping assessments in full, UN officials said.

But the Ukraine and Byelorussia followed Moscow's lead today and announced they would refuse to help pay the extra cost of UN peace-keeping operations brought about by the Sinai agreement.

Part of Soviet Union

The Ukraine and Byelorussia are part of the Soviet Union but hold separate UN memberships. The letters they filed with UN officials were worded exactly like the one from Moscow, dated Dec. 30.

The amount the three intend to withhold was left unclear. UN figures put their total peace-keeping forces bill at $18.9 million, and various interpretations of the letters place the shortfall at $5.1 million to $12 million.

UN spokesman William Powell said he knew of no immediate practical effects on the functioning of the 4,000-man UN force.

"If we run a deficit as we have on other peace-keeping operations," he said, "the first thing that happens is that the nations contributing troops don't get reimbursed for their costs as quickly as they should."

U.S. officials saw the shift in policy as an "ominous sign" and recalled that more than a decade ago the Soviet Union had undermined the UN peace-keeping capacity and threatened the financial solvency of the institution by withholding funds from the UN peace-keeping operations in the Congo, which Moscow had at first supported.

In Washington, the State Department took the view that the Soviet Union is legally obligated to pay its share in full.

The total bill covers Moscow's share of the $110-million cost of the UN forces for the 12 months ending last October. The U.S. share for that period, $31 million, had already been paid in full.

The Soviet position was reiforced at a news conference gi... by the new Soviet ambassa... Oleg Troyanovsky, who s... "We cannot bear the finan... responsibility for measures t... without our participation." ... Troyanovsky emphasized the ... viet line that the UN fo... represent a "temporary measu... and that an overall settlem... should be sought to rep... them.

Carrillo Bars ... Superpower ... Alignment

(Continued from Page 1)

tional pact" with the governm... to guarantee three or four y... of social peace. The Commun... claim 100,000 militants and... though their potential vo... strength is not likely to ex... 15 per cent—control labor in... industrial plants.

"The party is prepared to c... clude an economic-political ... tional pact, which, on one ... establishes in our country a ... tem of authentical liberties ... on the other side, produce ... program of economic measu... for the next three or four y... permitting us to face and s... the problems of the conj... crisis," he said.

Discussing the economy, ... Carrillo said that his party ... against rash experiments ... forced nationalization. "We w... change toward Socialism, ... not a Socialism with ration... cards," he said.

"We are prepared to facili... private foreign investment ... all guarantees of profitab... and only one condition: that ... multinationals do not try to ... in Spanish politics," he add...

Legalized or not, the party ... enter a full slate of candida... for both houses of parliamen... the forthcoming elections, ... said.

Picasso Lithograph

Seated under a lithograph ... young woman inscribed, "To ... Friend Santiago Carrillo—... Picasso," the Communist le... confirmed that he planned ... run for parliament either ... Madrid or his native Astu... coal mining region. He said ... La Pasionaria, Dolores Ibarr... the Civil War leader, will run ... the Basque region, provided ... is allowed to return from ex... La Pasionaria, 82, has been ... ing in Moscow. Carrillo said ... would, like himself, have retu... ed to Spain secretly but for ... age.

If the party is still outla... at the time of elections, it ... conduct a write-in campaign, ... said, adding that "if the gove... ment voids the write-in votes, ... have at least done our duty ... participated democratically."

Mr. Carrillo described Pres... Adolfo Suarez, the architect ... Spain's democratic reform, a... "politician reared under Fra... who, with his youth and Ch... tian background, has been ... to elaborate a style and t... that breaks with the Fra... past."

He refused to comment ... King Juan Carlos. "We Com... nists are republicans," he s... "But we will accept any re... of a referendum on the m... archy."

Carter Plans $30-Billion Boost for Econom...

(Continued from Page 1)

all along, even when the economy looked worse than it currently does, that the stimulus packages should not exceed $15 billion. Organized labor, the Congressional Black Caucus, other liberal and even a few conservative economists have asked for a large package, with figures as high as $30 billion.

Ford administration spokesmen such as Treasury Secretary William Simon were insisting as recently as this week that no economic stimulus at all was needed. Although Mr. Ford proposed a tax reduction of $12.5 billion, that would not have to be matched immediately with spending cuts.

Mr. Carter met yesterday with Stuart Eizenstat, who heads the policy-development unit in the presidential transition team, to discuss a legislative program for the first year of the new administration. Mr. Eizenstat brought with him thick memoranda that he said were "staff recommendations for a legislative program, everything from A to Z."

The major elements of the legislative agenda, Mr. Carter had previously disclosed, will be proposals to "reform" the welfare system and the tax system, to expedite government reorganization and to develop a national health system, which would probably be introduced over a period of time.

A number of "options" on the size and nature of the economic-stimulation package were discussed yesterday and were disclosed to Democratic ... gressional leaders at toda... meeting.

Mr. Carter had been getti... conflicting advice from relativ... cautious, moderate advisers s... as Mr. Lance and from ac... groups as a liberal bloc of ... Democratic congressmen who ... Wednesday urged him to p... at least $30 billion into econo... stimulation, with a heavy st... on job programs.

"The jobs program has alw... been my first priority," Mr. C... ter said yesterday. But he ad... that every effort should be m... to see that "the jobs are ne... ed, assuming that job progra... can be well-administered and ... suming jobs programs can ... initiated without excessive de... Whatever we can't do with ... programs, we'll make up the d... ference with a tax effort."



Associated Press.

MONEY MEN—Carter administration appointees Michael Blumenthal, Secretary of Treasury-elect (left), and top economic adviser Charles Schultze in Plains, Ga., for meeting.

Ford Restates Energy Goals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)... President Ford today present... to Congress a series of ener... proposals ranging from remov... of all price controls on new nat... ral gas to easing of clean air r... quirements.

The President's list of what ... views as the nation's unfinish... energy business mostly cover... proposals he had made before a... appeared to break no new groun...

Mr. Ford's efforts to get his o... energy program through the la... Congress were unsuccessful. The... is little possibility that a Dem... cratic Congress waiting for Demo... cratic President-elect Jimmy Ca... ter to take office Jan. 20 will ta... any action on the proposals of a... outgoing Republican President.

BBC Back in Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (UPI)... The Indian government ha... agreed to a British Broadcastin... Corp. request to reopen its ... Delhi news bureau, closed sin... July, 1975, Foreign Office sour... said today.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Woman Assigned a Top-Ranked Post

Carter Names 6 State Dept. Aides, USIA Chief

From Wire Dispatches

PLAINS, Ga., Jan. 7.—President-elect Jimmy Carter today named a woman and five men to top positions in the State Department. Several of the appointments had been rumored earlier.

Mr. Carter also appointed a Columbia University law professor, Richard Gardner, to be ambassador to Italy, succeeding John Volpe.

Mr. Carter chose Lucy Wilson Benson, former president of the League of Women Voters, to be under secretary for security assistance, the highest State Department position ever held by a woman.

The President-elect nominated John Reinhardt, a black who is a career diplomat and currently assistant secretary of state for public affairs, to be director of the U.S. Information Agency, an independent organization.

Mr. Carter announced that he was retaining Philip Habib, one of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's closest advisers, as under secretary for political affairs.

Others Selected

Also named to State Department posts were Richard Moose, staff director of the Foreign Assistance Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to be deputy under secretary for management; Anthony Lake, a former member of the National Security Council and Mr. Carter's State Department liaison man in the transition of administrations, to be director of the Policy Planning Staff; Richard Cooper, a Yale University economics professor, as under secretary for economic affairs, and Matthew Nimetz, a New York lawyer, as State Department counselor.

It was also reported that other appointments would be made soon:

• Former Rep. Patsy Mink, a Democrat of Hawaii, has been asked to be assistant secretary of state for oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs, a bureau formerly headed by Washington's Gov. Dixy Lee Ray.

• Barbara Watson, who from 1969 through late 1974 was the highest ranking black in the State Department of the Nixon administration as director of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, has been asked to return to that post.

• Carol Laise, director-general of the Foreign Service, has been asked to stay on in her job.

Two subordinate posts in the Latin American Bureau were reported to have been filled. Sol Linowitz, former U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States and a veteran adviser on inter-American affairs, has been picked to represent the new administration in the sensitive negotiations with Panama over the future of the Panama Canal.

Former Democratic Sen. Gale McGee of Wyoming, defeated last November, reportedly has been offered Mr. Linowitz's old job as envoy to the OAS.



AP.

A Washington snowfall covers statue of John Marshall, first Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court.

Eastern U.S. Is Hit by Snowstorm

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP).—The worst snowstorm of the winter struck the Eastern United States today from Pittsburgh to Washington and north through New England. Accumulations of up to eight inches caused school closings and created hazardous driving conditions.

The National Weather Service warned, meanwhile, that a storm it described as a "potential killer" was entering North Dakota and would cause blizzard conditions with rapidly falling temperatures.

The heavy snow along the East Coast was caused by a low-pressure system off the coast of North Carolina that was moving into the Atlantic.

The Weather Service said the storm was the worst to hit the Washington area since December, 1973, when 10.2 inches fell there. Accumulations of up to 8 inches were reported in the area around the nation's capital.

Schools were closed in Delaware, Maryland, New York State and southern New England.

Key GOP Posts Still Unfilled As Factions Divide the Party

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The Republican party, still torn by factionalism, has made little or no progress toward choosing new leaders for the critically important years ahead in the two months since the election.

Two top posts are open—the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee and of a new policy or coordinating committee that will encompass a broader range of party leadership—but no sort of agreement has been reached on who should fill either of them.

At a White House meeting Wednesday, President Ford failed to win support from Ronald Reagan and John Connally for his choice for national committee leader—James Baker 3d of Texas, his campaign manager in the general election.

As for the chairmanship of the proposed policy committee, Mr. Connally said yesterday that "I don't think any former president is going to be articulate, aggressive or combative enough to be a spokesman for the party."

Former presidents, he said, are "reluctant to speak out very forcefully."

Underlying Problem

The underlying Republican problem is that last year's bitter primary contest between Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan divided the party nearly in half, with the defeated Reagan forces now demanding a chance at leadership. Further complicating attempts at unity are moderates not content with Mr. Ford and conservatives insisting on more ideological purity than Mr. Reagan seems ready to promote.

The Republican National Committee is to meet here next Friday to choose a chairman to succeed Mary Louise Smith, who announced her resignation in the wake of the election. As elected by the Kansas City convention delegates, the committee is closely divided between supporters of Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan, with a small but far from conclusive margin for Mr. Ford.

According to Mr. Connally, who met with a group of reporters at breakfast yesterday, Wednesday's White House meeting among the President, Vice-President Rockefeller, Mr. Reagan and himself involved discussion of four possible candidates for national chairman.

These were: Mr. Baker, a former Democrat who headed the Ford delegate selection drive during the primary campaign; former Sen. Bill Brock of Tennessee, defeated in the November election; Richard Richars, the Utah national committeeman who enjoys considerable support among Reagan backers, and Thomas Milligan, the Indiana state chairman, who is regarded as acceptable to party moderates.

More Visibility Sought

While insisting that he had not endorsed or opposed any of these possibilities for party chairman, Mr. Connally observed: "Frankly, I hope we could choose someone more visible than they are.

"The party chairman is one of the few focal points of attention that we Republicans are going to have," the former Texas governor said. "Republicans are going to be almost completely submerged and dominated by Democratic newsmakers."

Mr. Connally said the four party leaders had agreed on one thing Wednesday: Recommending that the national committee create the policy committee, which would include governors, congressional leaders, mayors and other prominent Republicans.

He had urged, he said, that the policy committee establish a sort of "shadow cabinet," consisting of the heads of a group of task forces on agriculture, defense, energy and so on, each of whom would speak out on behalf of the party from time to time. He was clearly receptive to assuming such a role.

Last November, Mr. Connally said he would consider accepting the chairmanship if he had "considerable support" from the Ford, Reagan and Rockefeller elements of the party and was permitted to continue the private practice of law. Yesterday, he maintained he had been trying "to rule myself out from the beginning."

As evidence of intramural Republican jealousies that have festered in the wake of the election, Sen. Barry Goldwater said in Arizona Wednesday that he would no longer raise money for the Republican party because he was offended at having been excluded from the Wednesday White House meeting.

Ford Farewell Party

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—More than 1,300 persons said farewell to the presidency of Gerald Ford last night at a party at the National Republican Club of Capitol Hill.

The party was attended by both Republicans and Democrats, many of them Mr. Ford's colleagues from his days in the House.

Parrot Fever Again Cited in Legion Illness

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7 (NYT).—A federal laboratory reported yesterday that blood samples from three victims of an unknown illness that struck an American Legion convention in Philadelphia last summer showed signs of recent infection by chlamydia, the group of infectious agents that includes psittacosis, popularly known as parrot fever.

Dr. Leslie Page, a chlamydia expert who supervised the tests at the National Animal Disease Center in Ames, Iowa, urged caution in interpreting the results. He noted that several chlamydial agents besides psittacosis have been known to infect man.

But Dr. Gary Lattimer, an Allentown, Pa., physician who treated seven of the legionnaires and asked Dr. Page to test their blood, said the results greatly strengthened his long-standing theory that psittacosis caused the epidemic in Philadelphia.

Dr. Lattimer said that his patients, after returning from the Legion convention last July, exhibited classic symptoms of psittacosis but no symptoms of other chlamydial infections, which include inflammations of the urinary tract, an eye infection and venereal disease.

The legionnaires' illness caused fevers and lung congestion in 180 persons, according to the official count. In the most serious cases, fevers went as high as 107 degrees and victims developed pneumonia that nearly prevented them from breathing. There were 29 deaths attributed to the disease.

Psittacosis, a rare illness caused by an intracellular parasite with an unusual life cycle, was suspected at the beginning because it is one of the few infectious diseases known to induce high fevers and severe pneumonia in man, with a delayed onset, lack of secondary spread and high mortality rate, comparable to the unknown malady in Philadelphia.

The U.S. Center for Disease Control, which has led the official investigation of the Legion outbreak, ruled out the possibility of psittacosis two days after the epidemic was recognized, because of unsuccessful efforts to isolate the organism or find signs of chlamydia in tissue samples.

Tax Settlement By Nixon Friend

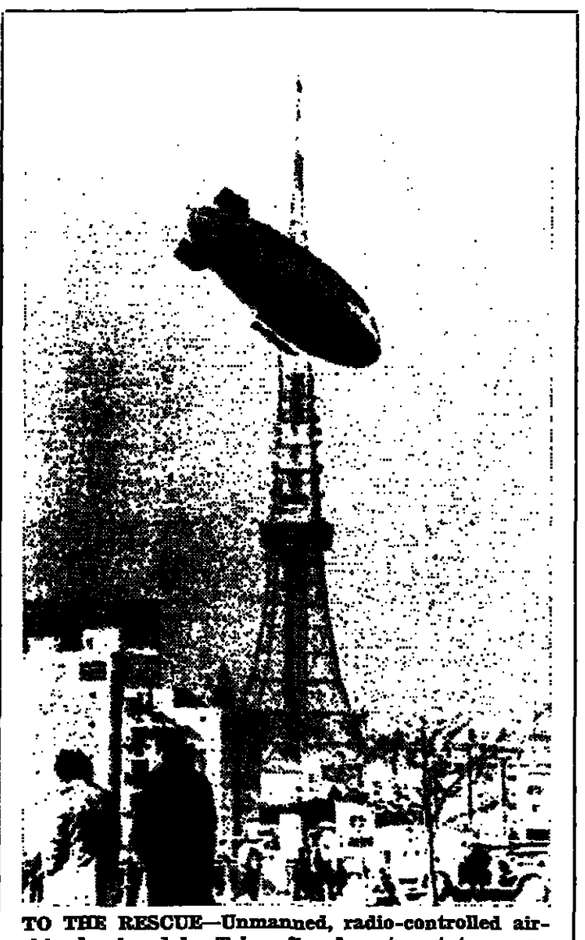
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, a close friend of former President Richard Nixon, has agreed to pay an additional federal income tax of $52,474 plus interest for 1970 and 1971 in settlement of a dispute with the Internal Revenue Service, court records show.

The IRS claimed that Mr. Rebozo, a Key Biscayne, Fla., banker, earned taxable income of $222,334 during those two years but reported only $62,722 on his returns, according to papers filed in the U.S. Tax Court.

The $52,474 in back taxes that Mr. Rebozo agreed last month to pay represented about 60 per cent of the $86,313 that the IRS originally contended that he owed. He already has paid $31,873 in taxes for 1970 and 1971. Most of the disputed figures involved capital gains and losses claimed by Mr. Rebozo.

Polio in Philippines

MANILA, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Medical teams have been sent to the central Philippines island of Bantayan following an outbreak of polio reported to have killed at least 25 children and affected 37 other people, provincial officials said.



TO THE RESCUE—Unmanned, radio-controlled airship developed by Tokyo fire department to rescue persons in high-rise buildings passing near Tokyo Tower. The airship weighs a little more than 100 pounds and is also equipped with oxygen masks.

U.S. Aide Seeks to Ease Curb On Foreign Medical Students

By Ronald Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Dr. Theodore Cooper, the assistant secretary for health of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said yesterday that he would recommend the easing of new restrictions on the immigration of foreign medical school graduates to prevent a threatened disruption of hospital care in this country.

The restrictions, embodied in a new federal law that goes into effect Monday, are designed to end the recruiting by hospitals of alien interns and residents. The new law is designed to enable medical schools in this country to produce enough graduates by 1980 to end the national shortage of physicians.

While supporting the overall objectives of the new law, hospital officials here warned that its abrupt enforcement, as indicated by an HEW agency Tuesday, would seriously threaten the capacity of hospitals to deliver effective care. They were particularly concerned about public hospitals in urban areas that have a large number of foreigners on the house staffs.

'This Year Only'

In an interview, Dr. Cooper said he was cognizant of the possible disruption of hospital care and said he would urge Secretary David Mathews to waive the restrictions on alien interns and residents "this year only."

But he said the four-year goal of phasing out the recruitment of alien physicians would still be pursued and that hospitals should be prepared to accept an initial attrition of about 20 per cent of the aliens they plan to recruit for their house staff programs, beginning in July.

On Tuesday, a high official of the Health Resources Administration, the HEW agency that will administer the law, said he would seek a cut in recruitment closer to 50 per cent, a reduction which hospital officials said would have "disastrous" consequences because they had small hope of making up the loss among U.S. physicians, who are already in short supply, particularly in the cities.

Foreign medical school graduates make up 30 per cent of all interns and residents nationally and more than 50 per cent in New York State, with far larger percentages of them in municipal and voluntary hospitals here.

Barbados Envoy Of U.S. Is Probed After Complaints

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Investigators are examining complaints brought by U.S. Embassy personnel in Barbados against Ambassador Theodore Britton jr., the State Department said yesterday.

While Robert Funseth, the department spokesman, expressed confidence in Mr. Britton, officials privately questioned his performance and said they were relieved that he will be submitting his resignation along with other ambassador as the administration of President-elect Jimmy Carter takes over.

The "grievances" against Mr. Britton are understood to include an officer's complaint that he was locked out of the embassy after a dispute and other complaints that Mr. Britton had enlarged his domain, bringing in Marine guards and installing other trapping unnecessary for the embassy in the smallest Carribbean country.

Mr. Britton, a black Republican recommended by Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., received his political appointment in late 1975 from President Ford. According to a report, he is referred to by former Barbado's Prime Minister Errol Barrow as "the ugly American" and "the king of Barbado."

So far, three of Mr. Britton's top officers have resigned or been reassigned from the embassy.

U.S. Aide Leaves Talks in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—Assistant Secretary of Commerce Robert Blackwell left here after four days of talks which failed to solve a dispute on how U.S. grain should be shipped to the Soviet Union, U.S. officials said.

The United States charges that the Russians are not living up to a 1975 agreement that one-third of U.S. grain exported to the Soviet Union should be shipped in U.S. ships. So far, only one-quarter is being shipped by Americans because of Soviet roadblocks, U.S. officials said.

The Russians reluctantly agreed more than a year ago to pay $16 a ton to U.S. shippers. They preferred to pay what they called "market rates," considerably lower than $16, but U.S. shippers said they could not afford to transport the grain at cheaper rates. As a result, the Russians, while paying the agreed rate, have carried more of the grain than the agreement allows.

Synod Slated Sept. 30

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI has set Sept. 30 as the opening date for the Fifth World Synod of Bishops, the Vatican announced today.

News Analysis

Carter Generally Toughens Conflict-of-Interest Rules

By Anthony Marro

AMERICUS, Ga., Jan. 7 (NYT).—All through his campaign for the presidency, Jimmy Carter promised that, if elected, he would issue strict guidelines prohibiting conflicts of interest to end what he termed a "sweetheart" relationship between the federal regulatory agencies and the industries they regulate and to restore the confidence of the people in public officials.

The guidelines issued here Tuesday—which his aides called a first step toward fulfilling that promise—are broader and stronger than those that now exist and were applauded by John Gardner, the head of the public affairs lobby, Common Cause, as "a major breakthrough in the fight to eliminate conflicts of interest in the executive branch."

At the same time, however, they are slightly weaker in some areas than Mr. Carter's aides suggested last month that they might be.

The guidelines focus on three areas: full public disclosure of financial assets, divestiture of assets that could pose conflicts of interest and restrictions on employment after government service.

'Revolving Door'

The last restriction is intended to keep Mr. Carter's pledge to shut the "revolving door" situation in which some federal officials leave the government and immediately are hired to represent private interests seeking favors from the agencies in which they had worked.

In all three areas, the guidelines would expand and strengthen existing regulations and laws.

The conflict-of-interest rule now covering the executive branch was issued by President Lyndon Johnson in 1966. It requires all agency heads and presidential appointees to file financial statements with the Civil Service Commission and also requires officials in policy-making positions to file similar reports with their agency heads.

The officials, however, are required to list only the names of companies in which they have a financial interest, not the amount of the interest, and the reports are not made available for public inspection.

But there are also laws forbidding executive-branch officials and employees to participate "personally and substantially" in matters in which they have a financial interest. And there are statutes that prohibit former executive-branch officials from returning to represent private clients on matters in which they were involved while still in a government job.

Yearlong Limitation

In most cases, the prohibition is for only one year but is supposed to be permanent on matters in which the officials were directly and substantially involved.

Reports issued last year by the General Accounting Office and Common Cause showed that more than 600 officials in 11 different agencies had not filed the required reports and that more than 500 others who had filed them had listed financial holdings that seemed to pose conflicts of interest.

The prohibitions against employees returning to lobby in agencies where they had worked have seldom been enforced, as Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., made clear last year when he disclosed that the Department of Justice had prosecuted only six persons for violating those laws in the last decade.

The guidelines issued here Tuesday do not detail the enforcement mechanisms that will be used. But they pledge that it will be administration policy to screen appointees at the start and to encourage agencies and departments to "institute procedures for continuing policing of conflicts."

The mere fact that the financial-disclosure statements will be made public is expected to generate more self-policing by the agencies as well as scrutiny by public-interest groups and the press.

Carter Aide Vows Concorde Review

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Rep. Brock Adam, D-Wash., President-elect Jimmy Carter's choice for secretary of transportation, today promised to carefully review the results of test fights by the British-French Concorde to the United States. He added that he would allow the test fights to continue.

"If confirmed, I intend to monitor the results of these studies closely," Rep. Adams told the Senate Commerce Committee, "and, on the basis of their findings, reach a final decision on the continuation, expansion or termination of Concorde's service within the time period originally established by Secretary Coleman."

Last Feb. 16, Transportation Secretary William Coleman directed the Federal Aviation Administration to permit limited scheduled commercial flights to New York and Washington for a demonstration period not to exceed 16 months.

Soviet Satellite Aloft

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union placed a meteorological satellite in orbit today to carry out research.

High Foreign Officials Took Boeing Money, Court Is Told

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—The State Department disclosed yesterday that some of the 18 highly placed consultants who secretly collected millions of dollars in commissions from the Boeing Co. are actually "officials of foreign governments" or "persons closely associated with them."

It contended, in a document filed with the U.S. Appeals Court here, that disclosing the names in the course of a bribery investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission "could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the foreign relations of the United States."

"Therefore," State Department legal adviser Monroe Leigh argued, "premature disclosure of such names should be avoided for foreign policy reasons if law enforcement objectives can be met without such a disclosure."

Mr. Leigh did not identify the countries where damage to U.S. interest might occur. But Theodore Collins, a lawyer for Boeing, listed seven nations where the company's 18 unidentified consultants operate—Argentina, Brazil, India, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Libya and the Sudan.

'Men of Stature'

These are men of stature in their countries," Mr. Collins is quoted as saying in the transcript of an earlier court hearing filed yesterday.

"We have got our own prince," the transcript quoted the Boeing lawyer as telling Judge Barrington Parker in arguing the company's plea for placing the consultants' names under judicial seal.

"You have who?" Judge Parker asked.

"A prince," Mr. Collins said. "It isn't Prince Bernhard," referring to the Dutch prince who was stripped of government functions after disclosure of dubious dealings with Lockheed Aircraft Corp., "but he is a prince."

Judge Parker rejected the company's arguments to keep confidential the consultants' names that the SEC had obtained by subpoena, but Boeing subsequently won an emergency stay from the Appeals Court that keeps the names under seal until the secrecy issue can be argued.

Then, the State Department registered its foreign-policy objections with the Appeals Court. The department acted at Boeing's request, officials said.

Lump-Sum Payments

In all probability, the SEC will try to avoid a confrontation with the State Department in the Appeals Court. And because Boeing says it is currently complying with an SEC subpoena demanding details of large lump-sum payments to company consultants, it seems probable that the 18 names will not be disclosed for some time, if ever. It was Boeing's resistance to the subpoena that prompted the agency to submit the names to Judge Parker last month, as part of an enforcement action to require company compliance.

Boeing has said it has paid about $70 million to foreign consultants since 1970. The company has not done anything wrong, its spokesmen assert. "Four or five" payments went to employees of foreign governments, Boeing has said, but it has contended that these were not improper because the recipients were not in a position to influence purchasing decisions.

Food Poisoning Claims 69

JAKARTA, Jan. 7 (AP).—Sixty-nine persons died and 265 other villagers in East Java were hospitalized for food poisoning after eating tempe, a local dish made from soybeans, the daily newspaper Kompas reported today.

Design Problems In Dam in Idaho Cited in Disaster

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—An investigative panel has found that the Teton Dam in Idaho burst last June 5 because of deficiencies in design and instrumentation that were rooted in a failure to anticipate the many possibilities for trouble "inherent in the situation."

That failure was avoidable, the panel said in a report made public yesterday by the Interior Department.

The department and its Bureau of Reclamation are responsible for 290 irrigation dams in 17 Western states.

When the Teton River burst through the Teton Dam, located three miles from Newdale, Idaho, "the inundation downstream was disastrous," the panel reported. It said 14 lives were lost and that the "best estimate" of property damage, a much lower estimate than some made earlier, was $400 million.

The panel's findings about the cause—internal erosion facilitated by the type of materials used in the 301-foot-high dam—were in line with preliminary government findings issued earlier.

13 Guerrillas Killed In Argentine Violence

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Eight guerrillas died in an abortive attack on security forces escorting a prison caravan to a provincial penitentiary yesterday, police sources said. Five more guerrillas died late yesterday in a battle with security forces chasing them in a helicopter.

The latest casualties raised the death toll in Argentina's guerrilla war to 44 for the first six days of the year. At least 1,380 persons died in political violence last year.

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Obituaries

Bishop Hanns Lilje, 76, Led Protestant Anti-Nazi Group

HANNOVER, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Bishop Hanns Lilje, 76, a leader of the anti-Nazi Protestant movement in Germany, died yesterday in a hospital here.

Bishop Lilje, along with Martin Niemoeller, led the opposition in the Evangelical (Lutheran) Church to Nazi doctrine. They took the lead in founding the Confessional Church, which broke tradition with the Protestant movement in Germany by questioning for the first time the Protestant Church's allegiance to the ruling government.

The Gestapo arrested Bishop Lilje after the unsuccessful bomb plot to kill Hitler on July 20, 1944.

He was imprisoned in Nuremberg until U.S. troops captured the city in the spring of 1945.

After the war, he became bishop of the Evangelical Church in Hannover, one of the six presidents of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches and a member of the Executive Committee of the Lutheran International Association.

The East German Communists dubbed him the "NATO Bishop" for supporting the group in the church that backed West German rearmament.

His supporters introduced religious services in the new West German armed forces.

William Stuckey

EASTMAN, Ga., Jan. 7 (AP).—William Stuckey, 67, who built a nationwide chain of candy shops and restaurants from a $35 pecan business, died yesterday.

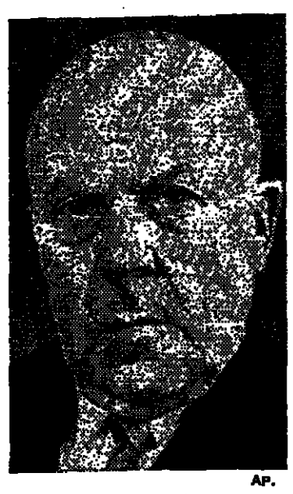
Stuckey's Pecan Shops, with their red and yellow signs, blue roofs and gas pumps, dot many of the nation's highways.

Mr. Stuckey sold his business—with 160 stores—to Pet, Inc., in 1964. He became a vice-president of Pet and continued operating his stores until 1970 when he retired.

Mr. Stuckey was a member of the Georgia Legislature for six years.

Remigio Paone

MILAN, Jan. 7 (AP).—Remigio Paone, 76, one of the most popular Italian theater managers and impresarios, died in a Milan clinic today.



AP.

Bishop Hanns Lilje

Mr. Paone had been the director of some of Italy's best known theaters. In recent years, he was the manager of the Odeon and Nuovo Theaters of Milan.

Freddie King

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (IHT).—Freddie King, 42, a jazz guitarist, has died in Dallas. Most famous for his guitar instrumental "Hideaway," released in 1961, he later developed into a blues-singing guitarist and was considered part of the Chicago blues school.

Christos Palamas

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Veteran diplomat and former Foreign Minister Christos Xanthopoulos-Palamas, 74, died today in Geneva, Foreign Ministry sources said.

After serving as ambassador to several countries and as Greece's representative to NATO between 1962 and 1964, he served as director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and as foreign minister in caretaker governments.

European A-Smasher Now in Operation

GENEVA, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The super proton synchroton accelerator of the European Center for Nuclear Research started operating today, it was announced.

The accelerator, an atomic particle smasher, will be used in experiments aimed at investigating the basic composition of the proton. The accelerator is in the shape of a 2,200-meter ring, 40 meters underground, near here.

London Stores January Sales Calendar

	1st Day	Finishes
OXFORD STREET:		
Debenhams	29 Dec.	15 Jan.
John Lewis	30 Dec	12 Jan. (clearance sale)
Selfridges	30 Dec	About 15 Jan.
REGENT STREET:		
Aquascutum	Ladies: 30 Dec. Men: 12 Jan.	Week to ten days Week to ten days
Austin Reed	29 Dec.	2 to 3 weeks While stocks last
Dickins & Jones	30 Dec	22 Jan.
Jaeger	28 Dec.	Approx. 2 weeks
Liberty's	28 Dec	About 3 weeks
Swan & Edgar	29 Dec.	3 to 4 weeks
Lillywhites (Piccadilly Circus).	8 Jan	2 to 3 weeks
PICCADILLY:		
Burberry's (Haymarket)	5 Jan	For as long as stocks last
Simpsons	30 Dec	15 Jan
KNIGHTSBRIDGE/ BROMPTON ROAD:		
Harrods	8 Jan.	22 Jan.
Harvey Nichols	8 Jan.	22 Jan.
Peter Jones (Sloane Square)	30 Dec.	Approx. 10 days
Scotch House	5 Jan.	One week (11 Jan.)
BOND STREET:		
Fenwicks	5 Jan.	22 Jan.
Wallace Heaton	29 Dec.	Approx. 2 weeks
White House	10 Jan.	13 Jan.

Japan Seeking Talks On EEC Fishing Ban

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (AP).—Japan has asked for negotiations to ease the European Economic Community's total ban on Japanese fishing in the EEC's 200-mile fishing zone, Kyodo news service said this week.

Quoting government sources, Kyodo said that the EEC was allowing some nations to continue fishing in the zone, under heavy restrictions, but banned Japan on the ground that it has no appreciable record of past fishing activities in the zone. The government disputed that contention.

To Obtain Human-Rights Concessions

Amalrik Asks Tough U.S. Policy on Russia

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Andrei Amalrik, the dissident Soviet historian, said yesterday that President-elect Jimmy Carter should use the Soviet desire for U.S. technology, credits and grain to force the Kremlin to comply with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accord on East-West relations.

Testifying here before the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Mr. Amalrik said: "I think an American president can obtain and insist on a precise observation of the Helsinki agreements."

The commission, which includes members of Congress and the executive branch, was set up last year to monitor compliance with the Helsinki accord that was agreed to by 35 nations.

Mr. Amalrik, 38, was expelled from the Soviet Union in July after serving five years in prison camps and Siberian exile. He is now on a speaking tour in the United States.



UPI.

Soviet dissident Andrei Amalrik at press conference in Washington.

Suggestions for Carter

He had met with Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance in New York last month and yesterday was not shy about offering suggestions when asked by Rep. Paul Simon, D-Ill., what Mr. Carter should do to ease the repressive policies pursued by the Soviet leadership.

"First of all is American technology, which the Soviet Union greatly needs," he said. "Secondly are credits and loans without which the Soviet Union cannot get technology. And third grain."

He said that two Soviet economists had told him that, if the Soviet Union, after two bad harvests in a row, had been unable to import Western foodstuffs, there would have been collapse of the Soviet economy.

But the dissident, who wrote controversial book, "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984" expressed doubts that the United States would be tough enough with the Russians.

"In dealing with the Soviet leaders you must have great patience and great strength of will," he said. "I don't see anybody in the West who combines these two qualities. But may I am wrong."

Value of Broadcasts

Asked by Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla., chairman of the group, about the value of Western broadcasts to the Soviet Union, Mr. Amalrik had high praise for Radio Liberty, which is U.S.-operated and specializes in internal Soviet affairs. But he complained that because of Soviet jamming facilities, the station could only be heard in outlying areas.

The Voice of America, whose Russian-language broadcasts are not jammed, is the most popular station, he said, because it could be heard most easily. But he criticized the station for showing little understanding of the preferences of Soviet listeners and instead acting as if it were broadcasting "to Americans who happened to speak Russian."

Schmidt Slates Talks With Chiefs Of 3 EEC Nations

From Wire Dispatches

BONN, Jan. 7.—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will confer Feb. 3-4 in Paris on world economic issues, the West German government announced today.

The meeting will be one of several sessions that Mr. Schmidt is having with leaders of the nine nations of the European Economic Community in preparation for the next world economic summit conference. He will meet here with Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti Jan. 17-19 and will fly to London for Jan. 23-24 talks with British Prime Minister James Callaghan, a Bonn spokesman said.

Irish President Patrick Hillery will pay a state visit to West Germany Feb. 7-10 at the invitation of President Walter Scheel, it was announced today.

Meanwhile, Mr. Schmidt returned from Madrid, where he ended a two-week vacation in private meetings with King Juan Carlos and other Spanish leaders. He and the King conferred for 45 minutes at Zarzuela Palace in Madrid. Their agenda was not disclosed.

3-Hour Clash in Burma

RANGOON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Burmese soldiers fought a three-hour battle with about 200 Communist insurgents in the northern state of Shan, the official Burma news agency reported yesterday. A Burmse soldier and a rebel were killed.

Lisbon Decides on Measures To Curb Revival of Fascism

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Jan. 7.—Portugal's Socialist government announced measures today to curb the revival of fascism here less than three years after the overthrow of the rightist dictatorship.

Ministers at a Cabinet meeting decided to publish a "Black Book on Fascism." The book is intended "to inform public opinion about the crimes, violences and abuses practiced for almost half a century by the regime that was overthrown on April 25, 1974."

The government said it will also call on the National Assembly to pass legislation to put an end to the use of the media "for the spread of fascist and anti-democratic ideologies and the creation of an artificial climate of instability and alarmism."

This action follows a recent upsurge of extreme rightist forces in defiance of the new Constitution, which bars all organizations that uphold fascist ideology.

Shift to the Right

For the past year, Portugal has been shifting increasingly to the right in what appears to be a reaction to moves by the Communists and radical leftists to seize power in 1975.

The main conservative party, known as the Social Democratic Center, gained votes and took a more active role in national politics, while the rightist Portuguese Farmers Confederation opened new offices and has become an important pressure group. There has been a flowering of the rightist press and a timid return of some prominent figures of the old regime.

Premier Mario Soares's 5-month-old government accepted this comeback of the right as a natural corollary of the policy of "national reconciliation."

Nevertheless, the right has taken a more aggressive turn in the last two months.

Part of the conservative press—even news organs owned by the state—is openly engaged in a campaign to discredit the country's first constitutional government and bring back the rightist military. The government has accused some of the media of deliberately trying to "destabilize" the young democratic system.

A Hitler Youth movement appeared in high schools in the northern city of Oporto. The youths assaulted leftist students, broadcast Mussolini's words over public address systems and invaded a high school on horseback.

In Lisbon's smart seaside suburb of Cascais, a group calling itself the National Neo-Nazi Movement announced plans for a rally and march to be held two days ago with representatives of international neo-Nazi groups. The movement distributed Nazi tracts but the demonstration did not materialize, perhaps because of tight police control on roads leading to Cascais.

The young neo-Nazis said that they have been inspired by "the stirring philosophy" of Hitler's "Mein Kampf," now published in this country in Portuguese for the first time.

However, the development with the most widespread public repercussion is the current series of trials of the former regime's political police, known by its initials PIDE. Fourteen PIDE agents have been tried so far and all of them have been sentenced to light jail terms.

The proposal to issue a black book on Portugal's fascist past was viewed as a move to compensate for the handling of the PIDE affair up to now.

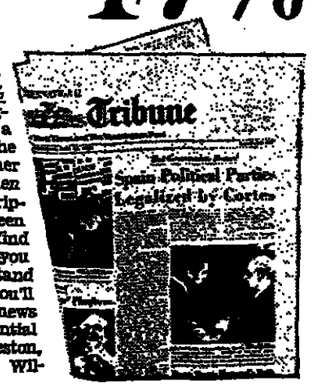
Rock-Clearing Estimate

NICE, Jan. 7 (UPI).—French railroad officials said yesterday it will take three days to clear the tons of rock blocking a tunnel entrance on the main line along the Riviera between France and Italy.

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Africa, others (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ....$	134.00	67.00	34.50
Andorra (air) ....$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ..Sch.	1,750.00	975.00	325.00
Bahrein (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	4,650.00	2,425.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Chile (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)..F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France .....F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany .....D.M.	276.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ..£ St	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air)..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland .....£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy .....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) .... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,650.00	2,425.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ..$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ....$	134.00	67.00	34.50
Nepal (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands .....Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	576.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Rumania (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,819.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) . S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	308.00	158.00	85.00
Thailand (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) .....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) .....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00

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Links Shaky, but Holding

U.S.-South Korea Strain Eases Following Truce on Scandal

By John Saar

SEOUL, Jan. 7 (WP).—The diplomatic truce which last week ended open quarreling between the United States and South Korea is shaky, but holding. A kind of calm has settled after 10 stormy, rumor-ridden weeks in which an angry South Korean government denied everything, virtually accused the United States of kidnapping an operative of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and unofficially warned of possible anti-U.S. riots in Seoul.

Although the alleged involvement of President Park Chung Hee in the Washington influence-buying scandal and related problems hovers ominously unresolved, diplomats of both nations are doggedly insisting that the basic relationship is solid, friendly and unchanged.

Expert observers believe the two governments acted to contain a crisis which endangered economic, military and political ties. "Everything was being poisoned," a third-country diplomat said. "They have probably reached the bottom now, although there are a hell of a lot of problems ahead."

Damage assessment is premature and made difficult by the refusal of South Korean officials and the U.S. Embassy to go beyond their formal statements. Nevertheless, there is skepticism, suspicion and anxiety about the reliability of the United States as an ally, and Koreans in all walks of life wonder how the scandal will affect U.S. public and congressional support.

'Really Dangerous'

"It's really dangerous for our country," a leading lawyer commented. "It equates being pro-South Korea with bribery."

One of the most respected Christian dissidents claimed that "the loss of credibility among our allies is more serious damage than anything North Korea or the other Communist countries have done to us."

The scandal has already affected South Korea's internal politics by offering the harassed opposition forces an issue they find both morally troubling and capable of exploitation. The unwelcome result for the Park regime may be a challenge on the human rights issue early in the Carter administration. A church leader confirmed that they will make an issue of the government's behavior in allegedly "buying" congressional support with millions of dollars in cash and gifts.

Student Demonstrations

Leaflets attacking the scandal appeared on campuses last semester and it sparked a demonstration by several hundred Seoul National University students, the first in many months. At a secret coffeehouse meeting this week, anti-government students from Seoul National predicted that 1977 "will be a noisy year."

First reported in the Oct. 24 editions of The Washington Post, the allegations against the South Korean government struck heavily at the prestige of the nation and its authoritarian ruler. To the Seoul government the accusations came as a sudden and totally unexpected blow from a trusted mentor and ally. Confusion was heightened because the Koreans believed the leakage of damaging material to the U.S. press was officially inspired.

'Basic Misunderstanding'

"They thought it was a conspiracy because they have a basic misunderstanding about Western democracy," a neutral diplomat said. "Their government is all powerful—able to intervene and control all sectors of society, including the press."

Some officials, according to two reliable sources, feared the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was engineering a plot to remove Mr. Park from office.

From the outset, the government's response to the allegations has been vehement denial of any official connection with Korean businessman Tongsun Park and a fierce counterattack on the U.S. press for suggesting otherwise in detailed reports of the U.S. investigation.

The major concern for informed Koreans has been the impact on the vital relationship with the United States. National pride and confidence have grown with the booming economy during Mr. Park's rule, but most Koreans feel a deep affection for and dependence on the United States.

As estrangement between the two countries continued, there was serious speculation in Seoul on the likelihood of a coup against Mr. Park. His power base lies with the conservative and security-conscious army generals and a continuing deterioration in relations could prompt them to remove him, it was argued by wishful critics. Army colonels are known to have sought out uncensored copies of U.S. news magazines but there has been no hint of unrest within the army.



United Press International.

CITY SCENE—A small tugboat pushing its way through floating ice on an Elbe River canal in the old harbor section of Hamburg, West Germany, yesterday.

N.Y. Strike Fails To Halt Presses For Magazine

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP).—A strike by 122 employees of New York magazine failed to keep the weekly from meeting a publishing deadline today. The magazine's editor and members of its board of directors worked through the night to complete final production work.

The employees want to block Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch from gaining control of the magazine's parent company.

Sources said editor Clay Felker, some board members and a few friends worked until 7 a.m. today to get the Jan. 17 issue of the magazine ready for the presses.

Meanwhile, the work stoppage at New York spread to its sister magazine, New West, which is published in California. Staff members have said they are concerned that Mr. Murdoch would "sensationalize" the magazine. Mr. Felker has gone to court in an effort to block Mr. Murdoch.

Sources said the company could have lost $250,000 or more by failing to meet the publishing deadline.

Pakistan to Release 6 in Hijacking Case

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Pakistan has decided to release six men who hijacked an Indian airliner last September while on a flight from New Delhi to Jaipur and forced it to fly to Lahore.

The government, announcing its decision, said that the evidence available was not sufficient to justify criminal proceedings against them.

Bonn Warns East On Berlin Status

BONN, Jan. 7 (UPI).—West Germany warned East Germany today against trying to infringe on Western rights in Berlin.

Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald told a news conference that any East German attempt to change the status of Berlin would violate Western rights in the city and the 1971 agreement designed to end the cold war in the international trouble spot.

He issued the warning in a comment on a declaration that the United States, Britain and France issued in Bonn last night on the status of Berlin in which they warned the Soviet Union against allowing East Germany to curtail Western rights in the former German capital, which has been occupied by the four World War II victors since 1945.

Mars Signal's Bending Is Micro-Measured

Test With 4 Vikings Backs Einstein Theory

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP).—In a test that scientists said was the most precise experiment ever performed, the two Viking spacecraft on Mars and the two in orbit around the planet have confirmed Einstein's theory of relativity.

The test was a measure of the time it took for radio signals sent to the four spacecraft to return to earth when the sun stood between the two planets on Nov. 25 as Mars and the earth were 100 million miles apart.

Einstein's theory of relativity predicts that light or radio waves moving from one planet to another will be bent off their path by a massive body like the sun, slowing them down for a tiny fraction of a second.

"The accuracy of our measurements involved an error of about five feet in a 200-million-mile pass," Dr. Irwin Shapiro of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said yesterday at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., where the Viking project is directed. "That is the highest accuracy of a measurement [of length] ever made by man."

Seismic Jolt Suspected

Besides helping to confirm once more that Einstein was right, one of the two Viking spacecraft sitting on the surface of Mars detected what almost surely was a "Mars quake." The seismometer on the Viking-2 spacecraft on the Plains of Utopia picked up early in November what appeared to be a tremor that shook Mars with a force equal to about 6.5 on the Richter scale.

"All I can say at the moment is that we've detected an unusually large event on the surface of Mars," Dr. Donald Anderson of the California Institute of Technology said. "If it was a seismic event, it was the same size as the San Fernando earthquake" in California that killed 64 persons in 1971. The earthquake estimated to have killed more than 4,000 people in Turkey last November registered 7.6 on the Richter scale.

The experiment with the four Viking spacecraft that confirmed Einstein's theory of relativity involved about 100 scientists. The test also provided what some scientists believe was a tenfold improvement in accuracy in testing Einstein's theory.

"We have not refined all our data and we now have at least a doubling in accuracy," said Dr. Shapiro, who bounced radar signals off Venus and Mercury nine years ago in the first space-age test of the theory. "Our final uncertainty should be well under one-tenth of 1 per cent, which is a tenfold improvement."

Skeptics Proved Wrong

In the 60 years since Einstein proposed his theory of general relativity, countless physicists have tried to disprove it and have failed. Those scientists who have suggested theories contradicting Einstein have themselves been contradicted in experiments performed by other physicists.

What Einstein theorized was that differences in time and space make every measurement ambiguous and therefore relative.

In a series of equations so complex that they are fully understood by only a few scientists, Einstein expressed the idea that this "relativity" is made even more ambiguous by the fact that time and space are curved and that this curvature is further altered by the forces of gravity and motion.

Einstein's observations have formed the foundations of much of the work done in physics in the last 50 years. They have helped scientists explain how and why stars collapse, how stars can collapse so much that they become nothing but "black holes" and how the mysterious quasars (for quasi-stars) can release more energy than 100 stars of the same size.

Einstein's Test Suggestions

Before he died in 1956, Einstein suggested several ways to prove his theory. One was to measure the irregularities in the orbit of Mercury while another was to measure the ways that gravity will bend and alter the frequency of light waves.

Dr. Shapiro and his team sent signals to all four Viking spacecraft and then measured the time it took the signals to reach the spacecraft and be beamed back to earth. The sun was almost directly between the earth and Mars at the time, so that, according to Einstein's theory, the signals would surely be bent by the sun's gravity before they came back to earth.

Einstein's theory provides that the bending of the signals would slow them down by two ten-thousandths of a second.

This is just what happened to the echoed signals, which were measured to within an accuracy of one ten-millionth of a second.

Moscow Delays Passenger Runs For SST Again

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (UPI).—A Soviet official revealed today that the trouble-plagued Tu-144 supersonic transport will not begin regular passenger service at least until next year—more than a year behind schedule.

Aviation Minister Boris Bugayev made the disclosure in a magazine interview in which he outlined various new aircraft to be introduced this year by Aeroflot, the state airline.

He mentioned the new 350-seat Il-86 airbus and the short-run Yak-42, but said of the Tu-114: "Tests will continue throughout this year."

When the delta-winged Tu-144 began mail and cargo flights on a domestic run in December, 1975, aviation officials promised commercial passenger service would start "in the second half of 1976."

Western experts believe the plane suffers from several serious technical faults, including vibration, excessive fuel consumption and pressurization problems.

A prototype of the Tu-144 crashed at the 1973 Paris Air Show, killing six persons.

2 in Bronfman Kidnap Jailed for Extortion

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Jan. 7 (AP).—Mel Lynch was sentenced yesterday to 4 to 12 years and his friend Dominic Byrne to 3 to 9 years for extortion in the Samuel Bronfman kidnapping case.

State Supreme Court Justice George Beisheim jr. said that although the two men were found not guilty of kidnapping Mr. Bronfman, he felt that he was punishing them "for a very serious crime and as a deterrent to others. This was not a petit larceny. It was a $2.3-million extortion," the judge said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Saturday-Sunday, January 8-9, 1977 *

Canada and the Separatists

Canada is now staring at the political question that is, after all, the fundamental one: Why *should* diverse people try to stay united in one country? Why bother to hang together? Americans haven't thought much about it since the Civil War. But Canada's Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, explored it at length a few days ago in his year-end interviews. As is Mr. Trudeau's habit, he left nothing to understatement.

"I'm afraid that the national will to exist as a country is not very strong in Canada, that there are all kinds of centrifugal forces, economic discontents, regional discontents, social discontents which have caused the national will to weaken over the past, I'd say, few decades," he suggested. The separatist Parti Québecois, you remember, won the election in the province of Quebec last November. But, Mr. Trudeau philosophically observed, it was better that they come to power now than a few years later. . . . I think Canadians were growing soft in their desire to exist as a country," he said. "You know, in historical terms we were on the way to becoming one of the freest, one of the most prosperous democracies in the world. But look around, talk to the people. Read the media. Listen to the grumblings. Canadians aren't happy with their fate . . . There's not a great feeling of content in Canada, of achievement."

* * *

Curious, isn't it? A moment earlier in the same interview, Mr. Trudeau had spoken quite explicitly of the chances of civil war over Quebec separatism. He himself would not try to keep Quebec in the confederation by force if Quebec's people decide "overwhelmingly" that they want out. On the other hand, he relentlessly continued, other people might feel differently and that, of course, could lead to a shooting war. At that point he offered a very sound piece of advice: "You start shooting, and you can't easily stop."

As usual, Mr. Trudeau chose an idiom calculated to irritate the maximum possible number of his listeners. But, we should judge, he was performing a substantial service to his country, he was reminding Canadians of the truly ugly implications of some of the ideas currently being bantered around. Canadian radicals and barn-burners of various denominations have titillated themselves for years with talk of resorting to arms in Quebec. Mr. Trudeau is reminding his country that words have a way of picking up a momentum of their own. Six years ago separatist terrorists kidnapped two people in Montreal and murdered one of them. The possibility of violence is not, unfortunately, purely hypothetical.

The new Quebec government is now under intense pressure. It was helped into power by the same kind of public uneasiness over the economy that has been strengthening opposition parties throughout the Western world. In theory, there is no reason at all why a separatist Quebec could not maintain a stable and prosperous economy, the separatists themselves are fond of arguing from the example of Scandinavia. But the talk of violence terrifies businesses, reasonably enough. There is also a strong streak of socialism in the Parti Québecois, it has been duly noted among the lenders and investors of the New York money market, which is now a crucial source of job-building investment in Canada. For René Levesque, the leader of the Parti Québecois and now premier of the province, it is a matter of trying to satisfy his party without alienating the businessmen—and vice versa. It is not going to be peaches and cream for Mr. Levesque.

* * *

But in the end, the outcome of the separatist challenge is more likely to be determined by the skill and wisdom of the Canadian national response to it. That brings us back to Mr. Trudeau's interview. His job is to reconcile not merely the two languages, but two cultural traditions with different ideas of law and social policy. Doesn't that mean more federal decentralization? Mr. Trudeau rapped the suggestion smartly on the knuckles and sent it off to sit in the corner. "My course is to keep a strong federal government," he said, "but to make Quebecers feel that they will have a role to play in that government, and that's what I will propose." Most Canadians will doubtless wait for further details before making up their minds.

Nations generally think of wars and depressions as the times of greatest testing. Certainly that is the way U.S. history is generally written. But it turns out that there is another range of hazards, more subtle and more difficult for politicians to get hold of. The next phase of Canadian history deserves careful attention as the world's clearest example of a democratic (and intelligent) government dealing with the discontents of economic growth, physical security and rising cultural discord.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Behemoths at Sea

Through sea changes in weaponry, in the balance of power, and in the number and nature of potential adversaries, our Navy has designed itself for 50 years around 15 mighty capital ships, the ceiling that emerged from the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922. Capital once meant battleships, eventually attack carriers.

The magic, mysterious number 15 became enshrined, but the price thereof, of course, has gone steadily higher along with the ships' combat capacity. When it came time to replace four of the 15 carriers in recent years, the cost was further raised by going from conventional to nuclear power to drive them. In 1975, at the behest of Adm. Hyman Rickover, the Congress overrode administration objections and stipulated that all future carriers, their escorts, and other major combat ships must be nuclear-powered, at a cost of up to 80 per cent more than the conventional.

Now comes word that the expiring Ford administration has rejected a Navy request for yet another nuclear-powered carrier. Unless reversed by the Congress or the Carter administration, this decision could mark the beginning of the end of the supercarrier era. We hope it will.

It has not been shown—since the destruction of the Japanese fleet three decades ago—what conceivable war requires an American fleet of 15 super-carrier task forces. (Russia has none, nor is it building any.) Rising costs forced the decommissioning of two of these task forces last year, but the country's carrier admirals, still dominant in the Pentagon, have persisted in wishing to invest the largest part of their resources to preserve the carrier fleet.

The giant nuclear carrier can attain greater sustained speed, carry more high-performance jet fighters and maneuver independently from fleet oilers. But the carrier task force as a whole remains dependent on conventionally powered ships for escort, defense, and supply. When nuclear escorts are added to reduce this dependence, the soaring costs reach into outer space.

The conventionally powered carrier John F. Kennedy cost $280 million in 1967. The nuclear-powered Nimitz, completed in 1975, cost more than $1 billion. The next was scheduled to cost almost $2 billion. Former Defense Secretary Schlesinger proposed three years ago that we quit with four nuclear carriers and let the total number of carriers decline to 12, with eight smaller non-nuclear replacements costing only $550 million each.

A return to something like that plan—which would give the fleet, in addition, some "sea control" ships carrying helicopters and vertical-take-off planes—would improve the Navy's ability to handle its overriding mission in war: Keeping open the sea-lanes to our allies in Western Europe. Costly carriers are not effective in that role.

The congressional budget office estimates that $7 billion could be saved over five years by turning from a preoccupation with supercarriers to attack Soviet targets—a mission of doubtful value. The savings could be spent on the smaller warships needed to hold the sea-lanes against Russian submarines, the main Soviet naval threat.

Defining the right mission for the right weapon must be our chief concern in evaluating military spending. The next Pentagon budget will give the Carter administration another chance to make sense of the country's $40-billion-a-year Navy and its 10-year, $70-billion shipbuilding program.

Carriers remain useful floating air bases in an era in which the nation may still want to project its power into troubled waters. By abandoning the mystique of 15—and the obsession with 90,000-ton nuclear-propelled behemoths—the Navy could build the fleet needed for an Atlantic war and the more limited naval challenges that may occur elsewhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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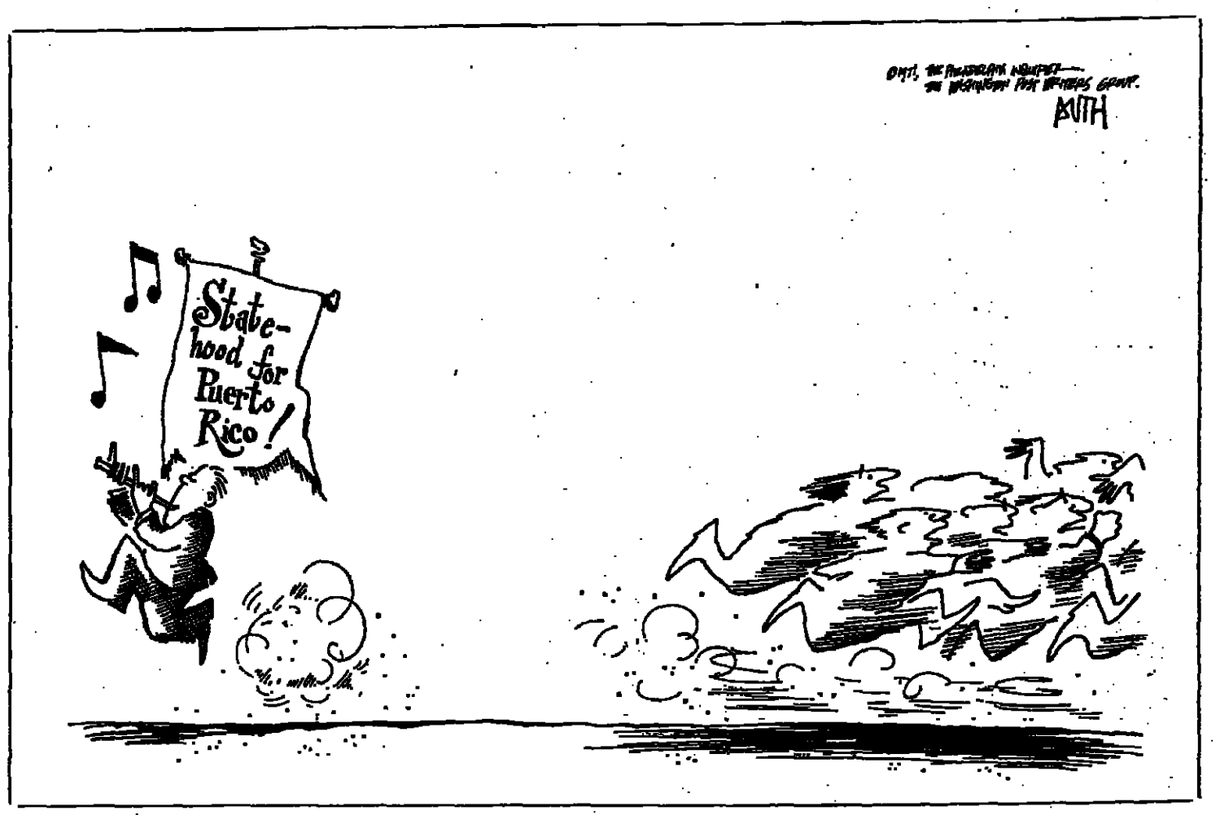
January 8, 1902

PHILADELPHIA—It seems that the great mass of Americans like young President Theodore Roosevelt more and more every day. As reports from all over the nation confirm, his popularity is at an all-time high. The American people like his directness and simplicity. They honor his evident purpose to do the right thing, cost what it may. He has everything at his command to become a great President.

Fifty Years Ago

January 8, 1927

LONDON—Science achieved a new triumph yesterday in the inauguration of wireless telephone communication between the United States and England. The service will be a daily one, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in New York and from 2 p.m. to midnight in London. The charge is $25 a minute, with a minimum of three minutes and a maximum of 12. All one has to do is ask the special operator for the local number desired.



Puerto Rico and the U.S. Immigration Policy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Ford's ski-slope invitation to Puerto Rico to become the 51st state was the most sudden and surprising notion he has had since he liberated Eastern Europe from the Soviet Union, but it has certain possible advantages.

It could, but probably won't, make this city think again about its immigration policy, which is a mess; about the Caribbean Islands in general, which are beautiful jungles of economic and racial tension, and about the awkward and even alarming economic, social and strategic problems of our relations with Mexico and Panama. All this and Cuba too is some challenge!

The main fact about the movement of people into the continental United States is that it is out of control. Each year, more illegal aliens come into the United States, and remain here, than legal aliens. Even the official figures and estimates are staggering.

Illegal Aliens

The immigration and naturalization service of the Department of Justice estimates that there are now between six and eight million illegal aliens residing permanently in the United States—roughly as many as the total number of unemployed in the nation at the beginning of 1977.

These are estimates, but there are some hard facts. In fiscal year 1975, 655,814 illegal aliens were arrested and deported without formal hearings, and 23,438 were deported after judicial proceedings, most of them from Mexico. But this is a revolving door. The faster they are deported, the faster they return.

Mexico had a population of just under 20 million in 1945, at the end of the last war. It now has a population of over 60 million, with an unemployment rate of over 20 per cent and no effective unemployment insurance.

By its own official estimates, Mexico will have a population of over 100 million at the end of the century—former President Echeverria told me he expected the figure would be nearer to 127 million by that time—so this is an increasing problem, and there is no wall high enough along a 2,000-mile border that can keep them from coming from a poor country to a rich one.

The movement of legal immigrants is a different and more manageable question. This is determined by the Congress of the United States. The Congress established a quota system which until 1965 followed the trend of immigration in the first half of this century—favoring applicants from Western and Eastern Europe, according to the immigration patterns of the past.

Since 1965, different quotas have been applied to Latin America and Asia, and the official figures for fiscal 1975 indicate a dramatic shift in the human traffic from abroad. For example, 62,000 legal immigrants from Mexico in fiscal '75—more than the total from Britain (12,000), Germany (5,000), France (2,000), Greece (10,000), Italy (11,000), and Portugal (11,000).

Immigrants

In this same year, of the total number of legal immigrants—386,194—31,000 came from the Philippines, 28,000 from South Korea, 14,000 from India, 9,000 from Taiwan, 12,000 from Hong Kong, and 4,000 each from Japan and Thailand. By comparison: 11,000 from Canada, 25,000 from Cuba, 14,000 from the Dominican Republic, and 10,000 from Jamaica.

President Ford's suggestion of statehood for Puerto Rico did not affect this pattern. As citizens of the United States, Puerto Ricans have the same right of movement into the continental United States as the citizens of any state in the union. But Ford ignored the larger question that must be faced by President-elect Carter in defining the economic and social problems of the future:

How to deal with the unemployment problems when there are more illegal aliens in the country than unemployed? How to analyze the effect on this nation of the shifting pattern of immigration from Europe to Latin American and Asia? And maybe more important, what to do about a nation with unacceptably high rates of unemployment that won't do its own work, but imports or tolerates an army of illegal servants to harvest its fruit and vegetables and serve its tables?

This is not merely a problem of hiring a new class of manual laborers, waiters, dishwashers, etc., to do the menial dog work of life in America, but even the medical profession is relying on immigrants to serve the hospitals of our great cities, and take jobs in the little communities of the nation that can't find American doctors and interns who will stick to the lonely but valiant service of village life.

Maybe we can't control the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States. In fiscal 1975 alone, over seven million non-immigrant visitors came to the United States, and in a vast country it is almost impossible to find many of them who come as visitors but remain and are given jobs by employers who evade the law for convenience, or don't know what the law is.

In short, there are fundamental questions of domestic and foreign policy here which President Ford has touched on, almost frivolously in the last days of his administration. They are not primarily questions of the future of Puerto Rico, but of the future of the United States and its relations with its neighbors, the source of its immigrants, the integrity of its laws, the future of its economy, and the willingness of its own people to do its own work.

Whether Puerto Rico is a state or a commonwealth, these problems will remain—including the appalling problems of unemployment and exploitation of the Puerto Rican people in the island, and their life of welfare and food-stamps here in the continental United States—but President Ford has at least given us a chance to turn our attention, long overdue, to the Caribbean and Central America, and it will be interesting to see whether Carter gives it the serious attention it has deserved for a very long time.

Arms Without the Man

By C.L. Sulzberger

TRIPOLI, Libya.—It is paradoxical that this nation, with its tiny population, should be stuffed with arms although its leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, says "my philosophy" is that the "military establishment of all countries can be eliminated" and "will disappear."

In Libya's weapons stockpile for armed forces of 25,000 are about 2,500 tanks or one for every 10 soldiers, 100 French-made Mirage fighters, two squadrons of Soviet-made MIG-3 fighters and one of Soviet-made Tu-22 strategic bombers. This is only part of an ordnance including Soviet-made SCUD ground-to-ground missiles, artillery, small warships, etc.

A Soviet mission (military-plus-technicians) numbers about 1,000. There are somewhat under 100 each in French and Pakistani missions maintaining the Mirages, an aircraft Pakistan also flies. When I asked Qadhafi if Libya's recent purchase of 10 per cent of the Italian Fiat Corp. (with an option to buy 5 per cent more within five years) would provide additional aircraft he said: "We don't need any."

Torpedo Attack Order

Only last week the first of four to six Libyan submarines bought from Russia arrived. Another four (French-type) submarines have been contracted for with Spain. All this worries the United States, with its Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Qadhafi, a hot-tempered, unpredictable man, ordered an Egyptian submarine to torpedo Britain's liner Queen Elisabeth 2 cruising toward Israel in 1973 loaded with Jewish tourists on their way to celebrate that country's 25th birthday.

Israel had shot down a Libyan airliner that erroneously strayed over Sinai. Although the Libyan-Egyptian federation was then still operative, the submarine commander ignored Qadhafi's order. No Libyan naval officer could do so.

Libya's population is under 2 1/2 million. Yet it spends almost $2 billion annually on armed forces and the main source of weaponry is the U.S.S.R. Qadhafi is opposed to Communism—but so was Nasser, who negotiated the Egyptian arms and bases deals with the Soviet Union after the West refused him help.

Last month Qadhafi visited Moscow for the first time and was warmly welcomed by Brezhnev. The Soviet and Libyan chiefs of staff attended some of their meetings. Although Brezhnev agreed to sell Libya a nuclear desalinization plant and a research reactor, no deal was made on atomic arms.

There have been published reports that Libya has agreed to grant Soviet naval base rights in the Gulf of Sirte as well as access to arms storage depots here. I do not believe these tales. What does seem true is that Moscow's ships have limited repair facilities at some Libyan ports but no base rights.

Qadhafi told me: "It would be illogical for a people to sacrifice so much to expel foreign bases and foreign forces [U.S. and British] after the revolution [of 1969] just to accept other foreign bases." He said his nuclear deals with Moscow all related to peaceful usage and that, while governmental relationships were good, "the social systems of our two nations differ."

Nonetheless Soviet-Libyan friendship is at a high watermark. Tripoli sees such amity as militarily helpful and diplomatically a means of avoiding isolation, now that relations with Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan are sour. But this does not mean Qadhafi intends to dive into Moscow's camp.

The mere fact that Yugoslavia's President Tito is due here on an official visit in a few days is a suggestive hint. Tito is a past master at the tricky game of embracing the Russian bear while simultaneously keeping his distance and the young and still internationally naive Qadhafi has much to learn from him.

Puzzling Aspects

The situation presents two highly puzzling aspects, notwithstanding. Why is Moscow sending such enormous amounts of military equipment? There isn't much sense in the thought it is being stockpiled for possible future Soviet use. Things deteriorate fast here. Is this simply a way of threatening Egypt for having deserted the Soviet bandwagon?

And why is Qadhafi spending so much money on arms his forces couldn't effectively employ even if—which is unlikely—he intended to try? Libya's population is so small that it has been found impractical to keep more than 25,000 men at a time in uniform. One effort to do so brought immediate slowdowns in the economy and the faltering bureaucracy.

It is odd for Moscow to sell so much merely to enhance its prestige or cut of greediness for Libya's oil-based currency. It is also odd for Tripoli to acquire a huge armory without sufficient men to use it.

Letters

Political Refugees

When reading The Washington Post's editorial entitled "Havens for Political Refugees" (IHT Dec. 28, '76), it struck me that something was missing. Allow me therefore to add a little footnote to the brilliant proposition made in the editorial.

After the creation of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951, it became accepted in international case law that it was the totalitarian society itself—the hundred-per-cent politicized society you find in the Socialist camp—that made the escape therefrom a political act and consequently a political crime protected under contemporary international law principles from extradition.

Refugees from East Germany and Poland, it was found in subsequent Swedish official investigations (1973) "had not been politically active in their home countries". Rather, they were rejecting the totalitarian politicization of life.

In non-Socialist countries under a dictatorship—under "right wing repression" as it was put in the editorial—it was different. Not only did they often attract thousands of tourists who did not feel repressed, but it was also perfectly possible for the local people to avoid completely the repression of the dictatorship by merely staying out of politics. Consequently, people who left such countries were not automatically political refugees, but only the politically aggressive ones among them. Furthermore, it was often more than doubtful whether the latter ones—as opposed to those coming from Communist countries—would abstain from further political activity if so required by the haven state. Indeed, the countries in the Socialist bloc have been most sensitive to this and strictly limited their intake of refugees from such countries as Chile for fear that the exiles would become a source of domestic unrest.

Therefore I respectfully submit that the imbalance referred to in the editorial is not politically anachronistic and morally unseemly.

JACOB SUNDBERG,
Professor of Jurisprudence.
Stockholm.

Draft Evaders

In all the discussions of what to do about draft evaders and deserters living abroad, no one has mentioned the following solution:

1. Let them file for re-entry as immigrants;
2. Be screened for desirability as citizens;
3. Wait their turn on the quota list. Then, if accepted;
4. Be obligated to pass the U.S. government's naturalization examination (a stiff one), if they pass,
5 Stand in a court of the United States and as naturalized citizens swear allegiance to this best of all nations they once repudiated and to which they now want to return.

Families would be reunited. No pardons given. Only worthy, willing applicants returned.

OLGA DEE NELSON.
Bethesda, Md.

Carter, The Press, And Privacy

By David S. Broder

PLAINS, Ga.—There is every reason to take seriously Jimmy Carter's desire to escape from the "strange and unnatural world" in which past Presidents have moved.

The quoted phrase is not Carter's. It came from his press secretary, Jody Powell, in describing Carter's desire to avoid being trapped inside the ring of "staff, press and politicians" that surrounds a chief executive and bars him from meaningful contact with most citizens.

But if the phrase was Powell's, the sentiments were unmistakably Carter's. Veterans of the Plains press corps can regale newcomers with endless stories of Carter's efforts to outwit the hovering reporters and continue his normal pattern of life in his home town.

According to these accounts, Carter on occasion has gone so far as to order his Secret Service drivers to keep off the headlights on his car when leaving his house in the dark, in order to gain a precious few minutes' head start on the pursuing press. At other times, the Secret Service using Carter's car has led the press on a high-speed chase in one direction, while he heads off in the opposite direction in a different car.

The stratagems have worked on occasion. He was able to attend a funeral in nearby America undetected by the press, and to slip away on a few other short trips.

But, inevitably, his evasive tactics have produced countermeasures in the press—monitoring of Secret Service frequencies for clues to Carter's movements, and efforts to outguess his plans and await his arrival at likely destinations.

This almost childish cat-and-mouse game is compounded by the difficulties created for the press by the fact that Carter's staff is not always well-briefed and up-to-date on his plans for activities that unquestionably are of public interest.

Part of this confusion is the inevitable result of operating in the improvised environment of Plains, a town which was surely never designed to serve as a presidential transition headquarters. But part of it stems also from Carter's overly casual attitude toward keeping his own press aides briefed on his plans.

At the root of the problem are two quite legitimate but conflicting demands. A President is entitled to a private life. And Carter, more than most recent Presidents, really requires frequent contact with the ordinary, everyday world in order to maintain a healthy perspective.

On a larger scale, regular visitors with a variety of citizens are seen by Carter as a safeguard against the traps of the "closed world" of Washington insiders.

But legitimate as that desire is, it does not negate the equally legitimate duty of the press to monitor the activities of a President.

As a practical matter, a President cannot just wander loose as most of us can do, uninhibited by a protective circle of security agents and a pack of pursuing reporters and cameramen.

But that does not mean he has to be entirely confined to a "strange and unnatural world." What is needed is some neutral ground, on which the President can visit informally with anyone he wishes, with the press outside but aware of where he is and what he's doing.

There is a useful model in a meeting Carter held during the campaign in Scranton, Pa. He arranged with local Democratic and union officials to have an hour-long discussion of unemployment problems with about a dozen jobless workers from the area. The meeting was held in a hotel ballroom, with Carter and his guests seated around a table, and reporters and cameramen at a distance where they could listen and film without being obtrusive.

It struck me at the time that Carter was exceptionally skillful at putting the workers at ease, drawing out their stories and their suggestions, responding directly to them—and helping them ignore the watching press corps.

The exchange was interesting, not momentous. But it seemed to satisfy Carter's own needs and gave some real meaning to his later comment, during the first debate, that unemployment was not a statistical problem but a tragedy for individual lives.

With some imagination, Carter can have that kind of contact with citizens as President, without playing the game of hide-and-seek that has marred the coverage of his activities here.

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THE ART MARKET

Connoisseurs' Guide to Sales

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—What is the best that the French art market has to offer? A difficult question because so many transactions are made in private. Bearing this in mind, a good guide is "Connaissance des Arts—Objets en Vogue," published by the French art monthly with a subsidy from the Paris auctioneers. Strictly speaking, the book is not entirely representative of what was sold here in the 1975-76 season because its editors wanted above all to make it a beautiful book. In this they have succeeded.

However, the volume does not offer a thoroughly professional analysis of the market. And it suffers from some inaccuracies.

For instance, a large triptych attributed to Taddeo di Bartolo (1363-1422), a Siennese painter, was not in an "exceptional state of preservation" when it came up for sale. In fact it was its poor condition which accounts for the price of 605,600 francs, deemed "very high" by the writer—a view I cannot share. The editors chose a superb but underexposed photo so the reproduction is higher in color than the original painting.

Islamic Objects

Nearly every caption on photos of Islamic objects calls for corrections. An example: the mark of the "Constantinople arsenal" on a Turkish helmet made no difference to the auction price. Rather it was the expert's last-minute intervention, during the sale, giving the name of the original owner, a 16th-century Ottoman sultan. The helmet was in very bad condition, which was not mentioned in the sale catalogue and is consequently not mentioned in the book.

These sorts of lapses are probably inevitable in what is, after all, a coffee-table book intended to promote the Paris market among the public. It serves its purpose very well and provides an excellent general profile of Paris auctions.

The book shows Paris to be an important, if not exclusive, center for French furniture and objets d'art of the 17th and 18th century. Once or twice a year, pieces of royal quality come up for sale. In November, 1975, there was an extraordinary set: a settee with two *confidents*—angular armchairs made to flank the settee—and six ordinary armchairs. The furniture was by Nicolas Heurtault and given in 1759 to the Bishop of Poitiers by the chapter of the cathedral. Today, these pieces would grace the most demanding museum. Indeed, at another sale four armchairs from the same set had been pre-empted by the French museums. But the government was unmoved by the settee and *confidents* and they sold for 682,600 francs, which, given their magnificence, is not a wild price.

Then there was a commode shaped like a console, made by Ferdinand Schwerdfeger. It has ormolu fittings, matching in design some chairs that George Jacob made for Marie-Antoinette's bedroom at Versailles. The price at the Palais-Galliera sale was 825,000 francs and it might have been twice as high if it had not been for an announcement by the curator of Versailles, Gerald van der Kemp, that the French customs would not grant an export license for the commode.

Silver

Silver is another category where masterpieces of the highest order are to be obtained. And there is less risk of government intervention in the sales as the national institutions are already well stocked. A fine series of 18th-century candlesticks shown in the CdA book illustrates the diversity of the works offered by Paris auctioneers during the past season.

Among the desirable items was a splendid pair of rococo candlesticks with its original sockets (which is rare) made in 1758 by Michel de La Pierre. They sold for a reasonable 30,300 francs. The text in this section of the book assures the reader that "precious metals are far from going down." This should not be taken literally. The best silver is, in fact, slightly cheaper than a year ago—as witness the admirable pair of tureens and stands by Robert-Joseph Auguste, dated 1775, which sold just below the lower estimate in December for 638,570 francs.

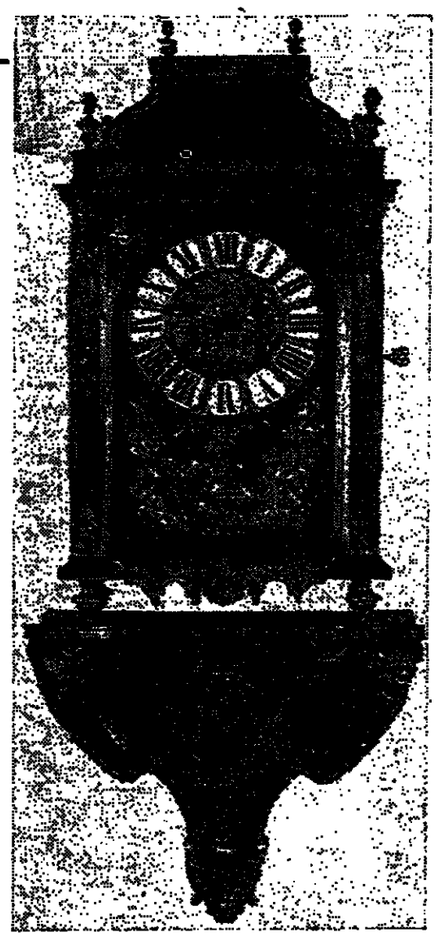
Much cheaper, however, are the works of art in the lascious ornate style of Louis XIV and Louis XV that were so fashionable a decade ago. A marvelous Louis XIV bracket clock (108 centimeters high) was sold for 24,800 francs. Now is obviously the time to buy. This may last for some time because the aesthetics of these periods are in contradiction with everything the 1970s stand for.

Paris is also a good place to look for foreign silver—it is underpriced here. The surprise, rather naively expressed by the writers, at the prices made by some Viennese salt-cellars signed by Ignaz-Joseph Würth in 1782 (9,200 francs) and a pair of candlesticks from Turin (28,000 francs) is telling.

Plentiful Prints

Equally plentiful here are prints which have the added advantage of being catalogued by some of the top auction-room experts in the world such as Marcel Lecomte, Albert Proutée and Denise Rousseau. Last June Denise Rousseau assisted the Ader-Picard-Tajan group with the sale of Jacques Villon's etching and dry points, by far the best quality Villons ever seen at a public auction.

The standard of expertise has also helped put symbolist art, art nouveau and art déco in the limelight here. CdA's book says that these categories are going through a phase of thorough assessment, which is no doubt true. When the excitement dies down, prices may fall. But now they are as high as ever even if a reassuring caption says that a flask by Maurice Marinot was "inexpensive" at 20,300 francs. The "inexpensive" is attributable to the author's enthusiasm—he is expert-dealer Félix Marcilhac. But it is clear that Paris remains the indisputable center for objets d'art of the 20th century.



Louis XIV bracket clock which sold for 24,800 francs at auction in Paris last year.

The Unspectacular, Admirable 'Origins of Man'

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—"Over the past 15 years, the age of man has been pushed back 30,000 centuries," says the inscription at the entrance of the exhibition at the Musée de l'Homme (Place du Trocadéro, Paris 16, to May 15). Reason enough to organize this display, "The Origins of Man."

Three main factors have contributed to the changing picture:

- The greatly increasing number of digs, mainly in Eastern Africa (but also in China, Pakistan, Turkey and Hungary);
- The development of certain techniques and disciplines: the potassium-argon method of dating, and the application of palinology, the study of pollen, to the field of paleontology;
- The comparative anatomical study of a mass of pieces which, over centuries, have been accumulating in natural history museums around the world.

Scientific work in this field is minute and mainly unspectacular, which makes the subject rather difficult to express visually. The minutiae that go into building up the evidence is both admirable and fearful.

Palinology is a good example. To determine the flora, hence the climate of a certain area in a given age, samples of dust are collected by the palinologist. He dissolves the minerals with an acid (curiously pollen is more resistant than a mineral) and isolates the organic remains by spinning the brew in a centrifuge. Then every speck of pollen is microscopically identified and indexed. Because known varieties of trees grow in well established conditions of climate, the palinologist will know that if, let's say, birches grew in the area, the climate was temperate.

Excavation is equally minute and time consuming: every pebble is sketched, photographed and numbered on the site before it is removed, measured and put in a drawer.

Unspectacular

The most meaningful vestige can be the most unspectacular, the thing a layman would hardly notice. So it is impossible to just walk through the show, glancing at this or that, and come out with more than the vague idea that paleontology takes an interest in skulls. There is a good deal of text that needs to be read: it is basically a display of ideas, despite the clever conceit of setting the whole thing up in a room that recreates the appearance of a paleontological dig.

Thematic signs punctuate the display and suggest a sort of symphonic structure beginning with the appearance of the first known primate—a tiny fellow called Purgatorius who was recently discovered on Purgatory Hill in Montana and who lived 70 million years ago.

The development of this first theme is the slow increase in size of the primate through 350,000 centuries. This is followed by a transition, 35 million years ago, at which time appears the first living creature to have 32 teeth as we do (instead of 36).

The transition passes on to a second and more portentous theme: The primate adopts an upright stance. The origin of this transformation, it is explained, is the unthinkably slow regression of the forests in certain areas, and the appearance of the open savanna.

The more adventurous primates then ventured out into the open country, away from the trees. To do this efficiently they had to be able to stand up and see for some distance. But this meant that they could not run as fast as their more or less four-footed cousins. As a result, (over a period of nearly 30 million years) the development of intelligence was essential to survival and this was favored by the fact that individuals with larger brain volume were the ones who actually did survive.

Another consequence of the upright posture is that the hands became available for tasks other than locomotion, and this leads us on to the single theme of the second movement: The primate becomes a maker of tools.

New Approach

In this field the exhibition reveals a new scientific approach. A few—very few—well trained paleontologists have, over the past 30 years, begun to practice the craft of the hewer of flint and other stones. The interest of this procedure is that it allows them to assess first hand the degree of technical complexity required to produce any given type of axe or spearhead and to determine whether the more primitive forms are accidental formations or the result of a nascent intellect. The making of tools begins some 3 million years ago.

The last movement brings in two final, triumphant and dramatic themes: Man, for we are now dealing with the species man, 2 million years ago, acquires the mastery of fire—and finally, a bare 100,000 years ago, he begins to bury his dead. With this, the exhibition, having reached the present evolutionary stage in terms of biology, comes to a close.

A number of things stand out in this perspective. One is the incomparable gradualness of the evolutionary process. The other is that the process itself has a "cladó-genetic" structure. The French have an easier word for it: they call it *buissonnement* which derives from the French term for a bush and implies that similar species can emerge simultaneously from similar stock in different parts of the world.

Speaking of the process, Prof. Jean-Louis Heim, one of the organizers of the exhibition, speaks of the "evolutionary drive." "One of the characteristics of the living being," he says, " is the need for self-transformation."

Neanderthal Man

The points that are made concerning the changes of outlook brought about during the past 15 years deal essentially with changes in chronology and a reorganisation of our family tree. The famous heavy-browed Neanderthal man who has become a sort of symbol of the prehistoric ancestor of *Sapiens Sapiens* is in fact no ancestor of ours but a cousin of a branch of our species who finally died out. He has no descendants among us, though there may have been some cross-breeding.

The exhibition itself is composed of human fossil finds—many of them originals belonging to the Musée de l'Homme (whose steel cabinets also contain over 30,000 skulls that are *not* prehistoric), animal fossils, artifacts (such as stone tools), reconstructed sites, sketches depicting the flora and fauna of the earliest ages, and two slide shows giving some insight into the business of paleontologic research.

Orchestre de Paris

The Orchestre de Paris and Daniel Barenboim began on Jan. 5 a series of six groups of concerts, through Feb. 10, devoted to Beethoven—including all nine symphonies, the five piano concertos with Jean-Bernard Pommier as soloist, and the violin concerto with Issac Stern as the soloist.

Around the European Galleries

London

Portraits of Artists, Writers and Musicians, Colnaghi's, 14 Old Bond St., London, W1, to Jan. 28.

Selected from a stock of some thousands of prints, this show of portrait etchings and engravings ranges over four centuries, from Lucas van Leyden's engraved self-portrait and Agostino Carracci's etching of Titian to Hockney's etching and aquatint of the Greek poet Cavafy, and lithograph self-portraits by Kokoschka and Rouault. Among other prints of special interest are portraits of Boucher by Gautier-Dagoty, Adolphe Albert by Toulouse-Lautrec, Mo'ière by Beauvarlet, and Mallarmé by Gauguin.

* * *

Methuen Kormis, Fieldborne Galleries, 63 Queen's Grove, St. John's Wood, London, NW8, to Jan. 31.

For the winter exhibition, the galleries have combined previously unseen pastels, drawings and watercolors by Paul Methuen (1886-1974) with small bronzes by Fred Kormis (b.1897). Lord Methuen, who was a land expert and soldier as well as landscape painter, had a special passion for the rural landscapes of England and France, of which he captured the essence brilliantly in pastel and watercolor. Kormis came to England in 1934, and was especially noteworthy in the 1940s and '50s for a series of portrait medallions. In the lower gallery is a good selection of living British figurative artists, including Bernard Dunstan, Leonard Rosoman, Peter Coker and Carel Weight.

* * *

Mixed Exhibition, Textural Art Gallery, 3 Landsdowne Row, Berkeley Square, London, W1, to Jan. 31.

All the work here, from a fabric bride in the bath to a splendid leather wall hanging which resembles a flayed tree, emphasizes texture. Of particular interest are the knitted undulating panels by the Israeli Leah Hertz and the complex hard-edge abstracts of pristine knitting mounted on canvas by the Swiss artist Ruth Zehnder. In the workshop gallery downstairs is work by the English weaver Janet Mitchell.

John Hacker, Grosz and Feininger, Achim Moeller, 8 Grosvenor St., London, W1, to Jan. 31.

John Hacker, an ex-student at the Royal Academy schools, is influenced by Oriental philosophy, and by the work of Mark Tobey. This show of recent watercolors and drawings consists entirely of luminous atmospheric landscapes. In the adjoining room is a small, choice anthology of satires by Georg Grosz and watercolors by Lyonel Feininger. It is some measure of Hacker's quality that his work can stand up to this juxtaposition.

* * *

The Deck of Cards, J. P. L. Fine Arts, 24 Davies St., London, W1, to Jan. 31.

Gallery director Christian Neffe persuaded 54 British artists to design one playing card each. Fifty-four?—two jokers—a chorus girl by Antony Donaldson and a self-portrait by Anthony Green. The queens are all exceptional—hearts by Philip Sutton, clubs by Allen Jones, diamonds by David Inshaw and spades by Evan Charlton. Other eyecatchers include Suzi Malin's two and Alan Davie's seven of hearts; the three, eight and 10 of clubs by Joe Tilson, Harry Thubron and Maggi Hambling; the seven of diamonds by Bill Jacklin and the seven of spades by Rita Donagh.

* * *

Presenting Walt Disney Productions, Aberbach Fine Art, 17 Savile Row, London, W1, to Feb. 12.

This show brims with nostalgia—four animated celluloids (cels) in limited editions, from "Pinnochio," "Snow White," "Cinderella" and "Lady and the Tramp"; an assortment of cels from other Disney films; Donald Duck sculpture in aluminum; original drawings for the syndicated comic strips; reprints of the film posters; and Mickey and Minnie, D. Duck and others in many forms of applied and useful art.

* * *

Pavel Tchelitchew, Richard Nathanson, 7 Broadbent St., London, W1.

A collection of 54 theater designs all executed by Tchelitchew between 1919, when he left Russia and joined a troupe of strolling players on their journey through Turkey and the Balkans to Germany, and 1923, when he made his famous decor for the Berlin State Opera's production of "Le Coq d'Or," 18 of which designs are in the present show.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Paris

Chavez, Galerie de Seine, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Jan. 15.

Chavez is a Peruvian painter still in his thirties, who uses a surrealist idiom and an excellent talent to express dense, violent, crawling nightmares. The intensity of his involvement and his strong artistic control give his work a persuasive force and a meaningful quality to images which, had they been painted by a slacker talent, might suggest mere morbid and literary complacency. There is a savage baroqueness in Chavés's art, but his relationship both to content and to talent are very taut, and that gives his work authority, even in the sight of those for whom the content appears alien.

* * *

Anne and Patrick Poirier, Galerie Sonnabend, 12 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Feb. 6.

This young couple has had a lot of exposure over the last few years thanks to their modernized version of romantic ruins. The present show deals mainly with vestiges of a monument which could as well be the great library of Alexandria (burned down, with much of the literature and philosophy of Greek antiquity, by the soldiers of Julius Caesar) and the infinite library imagined by Borges and which represents a sort of intellectual fossil of all that ever has or might exist. There is a soft-focus emotion that attaches to all far-off utopias without hard bones or bad smells, whose ghostly orthodoxies no longer enjoy the supporting fire of the stake. And the present show is a mild "Memento Mori" that stands so far removed from the viewer that it reaches him like the caress of distant music.

* * *

Marc Devade, Galerie Pilzer-Rheims, 38 Rue des Blancs-Manteaux, Paris 4, to Jan. 15.

Devade belonged to that no-nonsense school that declared in a language of precious pseudo-philosophic complexity that canvas was canvas and a frame a frame and don't let 'em fool you with all that nonsense about art. The young giant killers are now five or 10 years older and their fierce theoretical labor has given birth to an art that is basically decorative in an abstract, low-key order. Devade's works here displayed are mild canvases tinted, each one in variations of a single hue around one or two superposed quadrangles with floppy edges.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

The Images of Titian, Prints From the 16th to the 17th Century, Gabinetto Nazionale delle Stampe, Villa Farnesina, Via della Lungara, Rome, through January.

Minor artists using the subject matter of Titian in an age without photography or other mass media tried, perhaps, to extend his fame. However Titian's own woodcuts and those of his circle shown in Venice (IHT, Oct. 9) do him more justice. These men reproduced composition, poses and other details from the works of the master, but never his spirit. Art historians and other specialists will be attracted. The ordinary visitor, once he forgets about Titian, might become intrigued by the landscapes by Cock, Grimaldi and Cacciamemici and anatomical studies by Bonavera.

* * *

Gianna Gelmetti, Studio Due, 2 Vicolo Sforza Cesarini, Rome, until Jan. 18.

At first glance Gelmetti's paintings look preposterous; a naked woman spreadeagled on the ground, held by winding creepers: a fiery-haired woman emerging from an egg; a centaur flexing his muscles like Charles Atlas—did you guess? Yes, of course, this is all about woman's age-old subjection and Gelmetti is a feminist. But springing from an earnest conviction, flamboyance and drive, these allegories are in the mainstream of the unofficial art movements of today and so much more effective than the usual abstract or conceptual rubbish.

* * *

Graham Sutherland, La Margherita, 108 Via Giulia, Rome, through January.

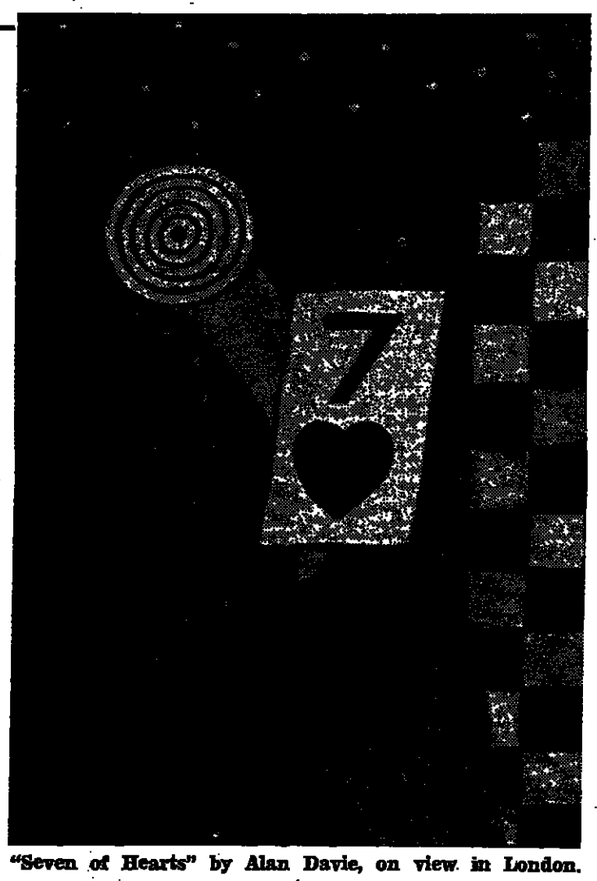
Early gouaches by the English painter are mysterious and convoluted landscapes, loosely and darkly painted. Later, forms of vegetation become more explicit, more angular and spikey, the colors lighter. The beasts in the latest lithographs are brooding, caparisoned and seem to be charged with literary allusions.

* * *

Drawings by Vincenzo Cabianca, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Valle Giulia, Rome, through March.

Cabianca was born in Verona in 1827 and died in Rome in 1902. He began as a genre painter, but, after meeting Signorini in Florence, with him became one of the earliest members of the Tuscan Macchiaioli school. Here pages from his notebooks offer glimpses into his working habits and late 19th-century mentality. Beside these pencil drawings like entries in a diary, some of them charming, there are etchings and a group of small oils typical of the Macchiaioli period in deft touches.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.



"Seven of Hearts" by Alan Davie, on view in London.

LONDON THEATER

Charlie's Aging Aunt: Raucous, Indestructible

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 7 (IHT).—The voice of Enise Coffey singing "Ta-ra-ra-boom-dee-ay" in a manner that is both raucous and chirpy greets the audience assembling for the Young Vic's revival of that indestructible farce, Brandon Thomas's "Charley's Aunt," and sets the tone for her production, a broad knockabout treatment that is both endearing and funny.

The play is treated with little respect and maybe deserves none, for although it is a clever work, or at least a series of cunning variations on one clever idea, it is beginning to show its age. Its language has dated, in the way that the work of second-rate popular writers does, dependent as it is on the colloquial speech rhythms of its time. Its plot always was absurd and has become more so, with its total reliance upon unlikely coincidence.

Miss Coffey takes enthusiastic liberties with the work. She does not bother with coherence or credibility. Instead, she relies on verve and speed and athletics to carry the laughter over the play's stickier patches, notably the romantic interludes for its two dull heroes and heroines.

The play was written in 1892 and was an immediate success, being produced in more than 40 countries in the next four years. Although Thomas wrote other successful plays both before and after "Charley's Aunt," it is the only one to have survived. Its appeal appears to lie wholly in the transvestism of its central character, Fancourt Babberley, who impersonates his friend Charley's aunt from Brazil, "where the nuts come from," as he says in one of the play's running gags.

There's not only nuts, but an awful lot of Coffey in this "Charley's Aunt." Her style is broad comedy. And, fortunately, in the title role, there is a master of broad comedy, Nicky Henson. Mr. Henson's female get-up recalls that of the music-hall performer Old Mother Riley.

In his gray wig, ruffled cap and long skirt, under which his trousers can be seen flapping, Mr. Henson is a totally unconvincing woman, even for a remote aunt, and all the funnier for that. The other characters seem not to notice his burly masculinity or his Fairbanks-style athleticism, forever leaping over chairs and hedges to escape the attentions of elderly gentlemen.

Brandon Thomas's stock-in-trade was characters in disguise, pretending that they were someone else. Here much of the enjoyment comes from Mr. Henson's forgetting momentarily that he is not a woman.

The physical precision of his performance is matched by most of the cast. They are at their best in the complex movements Miss Coffey has devised—playing catch with a bag full of Champagne bottles or all crossing their legs at the same moment. The play survives their boisterousness to provide an evening of charm and amusement.

* * *

At the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs, James Mthoba has opened in a one-man show, "Uhlanga," about the black African experience, first seen in Johannesburg.

Pam Gems's excellent "Dusa, Fish, Stas and Vi" at the Hampstead Theatre Club has had its run extended until Jan. 22.

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— 1976-'77 — High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg prev. Close
36¼	31¾	AGF Ind	11.80	8	45	34¼	34½	34½	
4⅝	1⅜	AJ Indust		8	63	4½	4½	4½	
24⅜	19⅜	AMF Inc	1.24	10	1733	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
17¾	12⅝	APL Corp	.1	5	46	1¼	1⅝	1⅝	
40⅜	44⅝	ARASv	1.20	13	4	45¾	47¼	47⅜	— ½
33	102⅝	ASALtd	.80		1716	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
11¾	7¾	ATOInc	.28	6	78	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
59¼	38¾	AbbtLab	1	16	1230	47¾	47¼	47⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	8¼	AcmeCv	.50	17	92	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	AdmDg	.04	5	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅝	AdmEx	.81e		14	11⅜	13	13	
5¼	3⅜	AdmsMills		8	12	4½	4½	4½	
11⅜	7¾	Addrsgg	.10e	19	336	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
36¼	22½	AetnaLF	1.20	9	1136	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ⅝
53½	36¼	AetnaLF pf	2		1	50	50	50	+ ½
47⅛	4⅜	Aguirre Co		14	1	11⅛	11½	10½	— ⅛
10	9⅝	Ahmans	.22	6	65	15⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Aiken Inc		73	21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
39¼	29¾	AirProd	.20	14	201	32¼	31½	32¼	— ½
15⅞	11	AirbneFrt	.60	12	12	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
34⅜	17¼	Aircoline	1.15	7	70	30	29½	30	+
25¼	13¾	Alcoma	1.20	13	78	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	10¼	AlaGas	1.28	8	41	12½	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
416	104½	AlaPw pf	11		2160	116	116	116	+ 1½
97½	77¼	AsP pf	8.25		20	91½	91½	91½	
17½	11¼	Aaskin	.60a	7	259	18½	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
21¼	14	Abamyin	.72	7	23	17½	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	AbertoC	.36	67	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	17¾	Albertsn	.72	10	105	22⅝	22¾	22¾	
30⅝	19¾	AcanAu	.40	53	48	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	14¼	AcctSci	.80a	6	44	16¼	16¼	16¼	
28	18⅝	AlcanLb	.28	12	105	23⅝	20⅝	22⅝	
9¼	5⅜	Acadra	.25e	8	66	8	7⅞	7⅞	
13⅜	7¼	AepCo	.75	6	8	12¾	10⅜	12¾	— ¼
43⅜	26½	AlgLud	1.92	6	11	36	35	35	
45½	33¼	AgLud pf	3		9	40⅛	40½	40½	— ¼
22⅜	16¼	AgPw	1.68	8	121	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	
20	9¼	AlnGrp	.60	6	14	18¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
44⅞	33⅜	AdCh	1.80	10	1177	44¼	42	44⅛	+ 2⅛
13⅜	9¾	AldMnf	.64	7	3	12½	12¼	12¼	
18¾	9¼	AdProd	.60	23	21	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
59¼	40¼	AdStr	1.80	6	115	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
6	2¼	AldSuperski			3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30	19⅝	Allgcha	.90	6	280	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
9¾	6¼	AlrMun	.60	9	4	6⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅞	6½	AlphaPrt	.25e	6	17	16½	16⅛	15¾	+ ⅛
61¼	38½	Alcoa	1.40	16	275	35¾	35⅛	35⅝	
41½	20	AmalSug	.3a	7	14	36½	09½	36½	+ 1
60¼	47	Amax	1.75	14	532	57	57⅜	57⅜	
146	111⅝	Amax	pf5.25		1	138¼	138¼	138¼	— 1
39¼	32½	Amax	pf8 3			38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
23¾	11¾	AMBAC	1	8	55	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	11¾	Amerce	1.20	7	4	20	19¾	20	
32⅜	16¾	AHess	.60	8	378	31½	31	31⅜	
73	45⅞	AHes pf	3.50		109	73¼	73¼	73	— ⅛
25½	13¾	AMFG	.56	9	39	19⅝	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
43⅛	8⅜	Am Airlin		8	550	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10¼	4⅜	Amcord	.38	6	47	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15⅜	10¼	AmBaker	1	5	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
45	38½	ABrnds	2.80	10	73	45¼	45½	45⅜	
26	21	ABrnd	pf1.70		7	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
41¾	29⅝	AmBdcst	.7	16	362	39⅝	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	8¼	AmBdM	.50	7	6	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
32¾	20¾	AmCan	2.40	8	67	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	21	ACon pf	1.75		11	22⅞	22¼	22¼	
3	1⅛	AmCon Mtg			3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17¾	12½	AmCrad	.52a	5	51	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
28	23½	ACyan	1.50	50	290	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	
11	7¾	AmDistil		12	8	10¾	10½	10½	
28½	19¾	ADistTe	.84	12	30	27	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	4½	AmDueVt			2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	12½	ADul pf	.84a		14	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	— ⅛
25½	20¾	AmERPw	2.05	10	408	25	24⅝	25	
10⅝	8½	AFamily	.32	7	120	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅛
14	7¾	AmFnSy	pf		2580	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
6⅜	2¼	AmFnSys			21	3¼	3⅜	3¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	22⅜	AGIBd	1.96e		10	25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	15	AGenCo	1.32		13	16⅜	17⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	12⅜	AmGnIns	.68	8	147	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
25½	21¼	AmGn	pf1.80		16	24¼	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
27¼	13¾	AmGn	pf.90		42	21	21	21	
19	13	AmHoist	.80	5	269	18⅛	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
32¼	22½	AmHome		18	47	29½	29¼	29¼	
32¾	28¼	AmHos	.40	18	355	29¾	28⅝	29	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am Invest	.20	37	48	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅜	A Medcl	.24	10	137	9⅛	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	A Medcp	.10	6	164	10	9⅞	10	
7⅜	3⅜	Am Motors		6	263	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
44⅜	33½	AMetR	2.64	8	163	43⅜	43½	43⅜	— ⅛
12¼	8⅝	AmSeat	.40	7	8	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
17	8¼	AShip	.20	7	4	13	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
30½	23¼	AmStnd	1.20	7	61	28¼	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
84	54½	A Stnd	pf 4.75		97	82	81½	82	
6	4	AmSterl	.30	12	51	7	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
33½	26¼	AmSirs	1.90	6	14	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	AmT&T	3.80	11	713	63¼	62⅞	63⅛	+ ⅛
68⅝	55	AmT&Tpf	4		21	65¼	65½	65½	
52⅜	43¾	ATT	pfA3.64		467	50	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
51⅝	45	ATT	pfB3.24		605	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝	
12	8⅜	AWatWk	.70	6	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
18½	18½	AIW4.|pf	1.43		250	18	18	18	
14⅜	12⅜	AW pf	2.25		2100	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
16⅝	14⅜	Amerind			1	16	16	16½	
12	9½	AmesD	.18e	5	9	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	11¾	AmesInk	1.40	10	79	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
23	18	Amiacinc	1	8	82	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
31¼	26	AMPinc	.41	24	515	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
13⅜	8½	Ampco	.60	9	3	10¾	13	13⅛	
5⅜	4¼	Ampex Corp		13	56	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	1½	Amrep Corp			3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	19	Amstar	1.35	5	287	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
54¼	44	Amsted	2	8	18	51⅜	51¾	51⅝	+ ⅛
8	4½	Amtel	.36	10	245	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
31¾	17½	AnaCond	.60	123	38	23¾	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	22⅜	AnchnH	1.40	6	28	30¼	29⅜	30¼	+ ⅛
50⅛	39¼	AndCo		2	9	40	40	40	— ⅛
24½	23⅛	AndCoy	wi	5	5	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Angelica	.16	9	25	5¾	6⅛	6⅛	
10½	3⅝	Anicher	.20	7	16	7¾	8¼	8¼	
12⅜	7	AnsuCo	.32		7	8¾	8¾	8¾	
19⅛	10¼	Apache	.90b	7	307	18½	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	22⅜	Apco Oil		35	98	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Apeco Corp			32	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
92½	74½	ApPw	pf8.12		z100	91	91	91	— 1
4⅜	3⅜	Appald Wag		12	42	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
16½	9¾	ArcatelN	.60	8	59	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	17	ArchDan	.20	8	324	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Entr		8	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	Arister			20	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
20	15	ArlaPSv.	1.48	9	231	19⅛	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
105	103¼	ArlPpf	10.70		z430	105	105	1140	+ ⅛
14⅜	6	Arkhest	.44b		9	10⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
30¼	21½	ArkLGs	1.80	9	55	29½	29¼	29¼	
6⅜	2	Arlen	RlrtyD		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Armada	Op	9	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
35½	26¼	Armco	1.80	9	291	31	31	30¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	17	Armn	pf 4		10	19	19	19	
53¼	44½	Armn	pf 4.75		250	53	52⅝	53	
29⅜	23⅜	ArmsRck	.9	12	49	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
52	46¼	AmnIC	pf3.75		z40	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
21⅝	15	ArmRu	.85	4	25	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
10	36125	ArdCorp	.40	5	8	18	18	18	—
13⅝	9¾	Arvin	.52a	5	121	10⅞	11	10⅞	
29⅝	25½	Arvinfin	pf 2		16	27⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
20	16¼	Asarco	.80	165	176	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
39¼	29¾	AshOil	1.80	11	97	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	
48	27½	AshDrG	1.50	81	10	32	31¾	32	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Ashtons	.60	5	40	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Ashtn Mtg			23	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
24⅜	17½	ASylEyEl	1.62	8	60	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
51½	49½	ASylRich	1.60	11	496	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜	— ⅛
75	54½	AtlRc	pf 2.80		14	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅜	AtlasOp		14	278	22¼	20¾	22	+ ⅛
39¼	25	Auto Data	.24	20	117	28½	28⅜	28	— ⅛
9¾	4½	AuWmind	.24	6	67	9¾	8½	8⅝	
15⅝	4½	Avco Corp		2	1029	15½	14⅝	15⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	AvcoDel	wt			123	1⅛	1	
44	18⅜	AvcoCp	pf			13	44	44	
23¼	17½	Averyint	.36		20	15	20¾	20⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	7½	Avis Inc	.10e	7	90	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	10¼	Avnetinc	.80	7	502	18¾	17¾	18¾	+ 1⅛
53¼	32¼	AvonPd	2	27	350	48½	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛

B

35¾	18¼	BabckWil	1.20	8	134	34	35¾	35	+ ⅛
14½	4⅜	Bache	.40a	5	26	6⅜	6¾	6¾	
12¼	9⅞	Bakerin	.36	9	405	11½	10¾	11¼	+ ⅛
55	40⅛	BakrInti	.42	13	703	44½	43½	44½	+ 1⅛
13⅜	8½	BaldDH	.60	6	21	13¾	13½	13¾	
25¼	16⅜	BallCp	.80	6	7	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
35⅞	11⅜	BallyMf	.20e	19	339	34⅜	33⅜	34	— ⅛
28⅜	22¼	BaltGE	2.08	9	114	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
57¼	30	Balt	pfB 4.50		20	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
16½	12⅜	BanCa	.60	113	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
32⅜	12⅜	Bandag	.20	11	305	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	4½	Bangr Puni		5	217	10⅛	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
16	9	Bank	pf 1.35		7	16⅛	16	15⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	21½	BangPn	pf 2		5	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
38	28⅜	BkofNY	2.20	7	51	37¾	37½	37½	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	BkofVa	.88	7	76	15½	15	15⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	24⅛	BankAm	.80	12	756	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
40	28⅞	BankTr	3	9	126	39⅝	39½	39¾	— ⅛
29½	25⅛	BnkT	pf 2.50		28	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
35½	25¼	BarBoll	1.60		2	34⅜	34½	34⅜	+ ⅛
18	11¾	BardCR	.24	13	88	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
19¾	16⅛	BarnsGp	.80	7	22	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
15⅜	13⅜	BasicInc	.80	5	5	14⅜	14½	14½	
37	25½	Basic	pf 2.50		x100	35	35	35	+ ⅛
30	22¾	BastAmf	.80	29	1	27½	27¾	27½	?
45⅜	33	BaxtTrv	.24	23	231	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
22¾	17⅜	BaySfG	1.88	8	3	21⅜	21⅞	21⅞	
32	17	Bearing	.50	12	17	30¾	30	30⅜	
28½	21⅞	BeatFds	.84	17	382	27	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
28¾	22⅜	Beckmn	.60	12	57	25½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
42⅜	32½	BectDick	.60	16	150	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
23⅜	14	BeechA	1	8	160	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
17⅜	7¼	Beker	.28		9	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	13⅜	BelcoP	.70e	8	398	28½	27½	28½	+ ⅛
27¼	15¾	Belden	1.32	8	12	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	BeldnHe	.36b	7	7	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	13	BellHow	.84		23	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
52½	44½	BellCda	3.72	7	15	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	13⅜	Bemis	1.20	8	6	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
45¾	37⅜	Bendix	2	9	148	43⅜	43	43¼	+ ⅛
92	65	Bendix	pf 3		1	86¾	86¾	86¾	— 1¼
27⅜	17⅜	BenfiCp	1.60	5	130	25⅜	26¼	26½	
51	46½	Benef	pf 4.30		9	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
30	25½	Bnfl	Spf 2.50		270	29	29	29	— ½
4¼	1¼	BenfStd	Mtg		19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2¾	1⅜	Bengt B	.07e	7	140	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
5¾	2¾	Berkey	Pho		123	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
24½	13⅜	Best	Prod	12	107	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
48	33	BethSt		8	174	38¾	38¼	38¾	— ⅛
37⅜	27⅜	BethThres	.40	18	113	33¾	33	33	— ⅛
22¾	13¾	BlackDr	.40	20	409	20¾	19⅜	20¼	+ ⅛
13	5	BlairJn	.64	6	12	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	12⅛	BlissLau	1.08	6	12	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
24½	14⅜	BlockHR	1	14	157	23¼	22⅜	23¼	
29⅜	20¼	BlueBell	.80	6	69	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅛
4	3⅛	Bluebird	.05e	8	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Bobbie Brks			40	3⅝	3½	3½	
41⅝	24⅜	Boeing	1a	10	1051	43½	41⅞	41⅞	— 1⅜
33¾	23½	BoiseCas	.80	11	372	35⅜	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	07	Borden	1.40	10	85	34¼	33⅜	34	
31⅜	17⅜	BorWar	1.60	8	52	30¾	30⅝	30½	
4⅜	2⅜	Bormans		6	94	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
27½	25⅜	BosEd	2.64	10	50	27¾	26¼	25⅝	
12⅞	10⅝	BosEq	pf 1.17		33	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
13½	13⅜	BosE	pf 1.46		69	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	6¼	BranM	.24	11	287	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
38	16¼	BraunCF	.60	8	68	36¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
32⅜	26½	Brig Str	.92	15	25	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	
63	46⅝	BrisWy	1.82	14	199	68⅝	67¾	68¼	+ ⅛
50⅛	29⅛	BrisM	pf 2		8	43¾	43	43⅜	— ⅜
14½	9½	BritPet	.35e	36	282	14¼	14¼	14⅛	
36½	25¾	BrkerGl	1.48	7	7	33¼	33¾	33¼	— ⅛
20⅜	16⅝	BldyUG	1.72	8	92	20¾	20¾	20½	
27½	25¾	BldUG	pf2.47		2	27¼	27½	27½	
9¾	5¾	BwnShrp	.20		18	9¾	9¾	9¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	9¾	BrownC	.22e	5	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
26	16⅛	BrwnGp	.40	8	38	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5¾	BrntFer	.40	11	146	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
18⅛	11	Brunswk	.50	8	179	16⅛	16	15¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	11	BrushW	1	8	34	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
30¼	19	BucyEr	.64	14	277	24¾	24	24⅝	— ⅛
21¼	9⅝	BuddCo	1.20	5	210	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
69	47	BuddCo	pf 6		220	69	69	69	
6⅝	5	BudCa	pf .60		7	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛

— 1976-'77 — High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg prev. Close
9⅝	4⅜	Budgind	.10r	7	13	9	9	9	
26⅞	20½	BuffFo	1.40a	9	4	25¼	25½	25¼	+ ⅛
11¾	6	Bulova			24	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	19⅜	BunkHill	.86		31	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
14⅜	11¼	BunkR	pfI.50		22	16	15⅝	15⅝	
9¾	6⅜	Bunk Ramo			35	8¾	9½	8¾	+ ⅛
34	23⅝	Burlind	1.40	8	47	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
48½	31⅜	BurNo	1.30a	6	132	44¾	43	44¼	+ ⅞
7⅜	6⅛	BurNo	pf.55		8	7⅜	7⅛	7½	
30½	24⅜	Burndy	.88	12	2	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
70½	53¾	Burrghs	.68	20	169	67½	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
30¾	16⅜	ButlerG	Oil	8	97	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	

C

61	46¾	CBS	2	11	164	57¾	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅜
4⅜	1⅜	CCI	Corp		270	5	4⅜	5	+ ½
5	2⅜	CIRIt	Inv		71	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	28⅜	CITFin	2.40	9	25	35⅜	35¾	35¾	
1⅜	7-16	CL	Assets		3	⅞	10-16	15-16	— 1-16
7	4½	CLAst	pfB.16k		2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
6	3⅜	CLOAm	.24	6	222	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
20	8	CMInv	Cp	21	33	18½	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅜	CNA	Fin	10	265	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	— ⅛
14	11	CNA	pfA1.10		22	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
15⅜	11	CNAI	1.08a		8	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
49⅝	40½	CPC Int	2.30	9	130	45¾	45¾	45⅝	— ⅛
26½	14¾	CTSCp	.40	7	28	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
4½	1½	CabCab	For		17	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
45½	28⅞	CabotC	1.40	8	82	43⅝	43½	43¾	— ⅜
5¼	2¼	Cadence	Ind	8	12	4	3⅝	4	
5¼	2⅞	Caesars	Wrl		21	4¼	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	3	Cal	Finanl	2	32	8¼	8¼	8¼	
19¼	15¼	CalPUt	1.60	8	24	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
17½	10¾	Callahn	.30r	16	11	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	+ ⅛
3¾	1¼	Camm	Brn		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
23½	16½	CmpRL	.60a	16	31	24⅛	24	24¼	+ ⅛
39¼	25¾	CamSp	1.48	12	74	37½	37¼	37¾	— ⅛
31⅜	27¼	CampTr	1.32	10	9	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
19½	13	CdnPac	.86a	7	139	16⅝	16½	16½	
12⅛	7½	CanaIR	.64	12	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
57	42¼	CascTis	pf 12		78	55	54½	54½	— ⅛
24½	17⅛	CashAid	.60	17	99	22	22	22	
3	⅞	Capit	Mtg		7	1⅛	1	1⅛	
35⅜	29⅝	Carbur	2.12	9	7	34¼	34	34	— ¼
4¼	2½	Carlins	OKe	20	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
16½	10¾	Carlisle	.88	8	43	14	15¼	16	+ ½
71½	52½	CaroC&O	h	5	237	69½	69	69

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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هكذا من الأصل

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 8-9, 1977

...aire Repays ...rrears on ...Debt to Banks

...ppears Able to Meet ...mortization Payment

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ). ...financial conditions in the ...ubled African nation of Zaire, ...ich is heavily in debt to inter...tional banks, are looking bet...

Irving S. Friedman, a senior ...e-president of Citibank, reports ...at Zaire is well on the way ...ward meeting its commitments ...ade to its bank lenders in ...vember. The agreement called ...r the country to pay im...diately all interest on its ...bts that was in arrears, ...mounting to about $40 million. ...ls has been done, Mr. Fried...an said.

Zaire was also obligated to ...y into a special fund all debt ...ortization payments that were ... default, amounting to a ...rther $40 million to $50 million. ...is is to be done by February, ... deadline that it appears the ...untry will be able to meet.

Negotiations are continuing on ...standby credit from the In...rnational Monetary Fund, Mr. ...iedman said. As part of the ...reement with its banks, Zaire ... obligated to meet the stiff ...nditions of an IMF credit ...though it will not actually bor...w the money. The purpose is ... have strict IMF control over ...e country's economic policies, ... as to reassure international ...nders.

For their part, the banks agreed ...at if Zaire met these obliga...ns, they would seek to arrange ... new $250-million loan for the ...untry.

Mr. Friedman said this effort ...s not yet been launched be...use the banks are waiting to ...e how Zaire handles its end ... the agreement. However, he ...id he hopes the "marketing ...fort" on the proposed loan can ... under way soon.

Under the agreement, the new ...nds cannot be used to repay ...d debts. Instead, the money ...ould provide for imports that ...e copper-rich country needs to ...prove productivity of its ...onomy and thus increase ex...rt earnings.

Zaire's external debt amounts ... about $350 million to $400 mil...n, according to Mr. Friedman.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pirelli Plans Capital Increase

Pirelli plans to increase its capital to 130 billion lire (about $148 million) from 80 billion, with major support from the operation coming from Mediobanca, a state-owned financing group. The tire firm is to issue 50 million new shares at their par value of 1,000 lire. Stockholders will be entitled to buy five shares for every eight currently held. Mediobanca has agreed to take those shares not subscribed. In addition, Mediobanca will lend potential share buyers up to 50 per cent of the cash needed at interest of 10.5 per cent, or about half current commercial rates, for up to a maximum of 50,000 shares per holder. Pirelli is owned 70 per cent by the Pirelli family holding company and 30 per cent by Dunlop Holdings Ltd. of London. The split had been 51-49 until last spring, when Dunlop declined to take its share of a capital increase because it had pledged to protect its own shareholders from persistent Pirelli losses. Those losses totaled 27.4 billion lire in 1975. Pirelli's accumulated indebtedness at the end of 1975 came to 290 billion lire. All of the current Dunlop shares are preferred. All of the new issue will be in ordinary shares, which means Dunlop's holding in Pirelli will be diluted further. Mediobanca already holds a 3-per-cent interest in Pirelli e Cia., the parent company. This is the only substantial state interest in Pirelli. Chairman Leopoldo Pirelli says the share issue is intended to improve the financial structure of Industrie Pirelli, the company's main industrial subsidiary, which is expected to report a loss of 2 billion to 3 billion lire for 1976.

AMC Paints Grim Picture

American Motors Corp. president William Luneburg, seeking a one-year extension of its contract with the United Auto Workers union, has warned its workers that at best AMC can expect to break even in the current fiscal year ending Sept. 30. He says there might be a small profit in the first quarter ended Dec. 31, but warns that AMC's "cash position to operate the company is at rock bottom." He says that U.S. banks to which AMC currently owes about $63 million have indicated they are willing to extend the loans, but a Swiss bank holding $20.5 million in notes due at the end of February wants to be repaid. AMC will have to sell or mortgage assets to meet that loan obligation, he notes. Also, he says, bad publicity about the firm has resulted in banks across the United States tightening credit for AMC dealers, thus forcing them to cut back on inventories and orders.

U.K. Car Sales Up 7.7 Per Cent

New car sales in Britain rose 7.7 per cent to 1.29 million units last year, according to provisional figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. However, all the gain came from imports, which took a record 37.9 per cent of the market compared with 33.3 per cent in 1975. For December alone, foreign cars accounted for 46 per cent of new registrations, the highest monthly penetration yet achieved by imported cars. Sales of British cars last year totaled 797,807 units, virtually unchanged from 1975, while sales of foreign cars rose 23 per cent to 487,776 units. Although its 1976 sales actually fell, British Leyland led the charts with sales of 352,679 units, or 27.45 per cent of the market. Ford sales increased 25 per cent to 324,354 units, or 25.2 per cent of the market. Japanese-made Datsuns were again the most popular foreign car, with sales of 68,853 units—5.35 per cent of the market.

U.S. Is Urged To Restrict Shoe Imports

Trade Unit Proposes Tariff-Rate Quota

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—The International Trade Commission recommended yesterday that the White House restrict imports of footwear.

The decision, involving imports totaling more than $1 billion a year, called for a combination of tariffs and quotas that would allow 265.6 million pairs of shoes a year to be imported from about 20 countries at the current import duties, averaging about 10 per cent. Imports above the quotas would be subject to much higher duties.

Four of the panel's six members voted in favor of this package, the other two recommended different remedies.

The White House has 60 days to review the panel's findings. If it rejects or modifies the majority's recommendations, the 1974 trade law would permit congressional supporters of footwear import restrictions to attempt to override the President and put the commission's recommendations into effect.

As proposed, the tariff-quota restrictions would set specific limits for imports of nonrubber shoes from major footwear-exporting countries abroad.

The largest quotas would be for Taiwan, Italy, Spain, Brazil and South Korea, with smaller quantities at current rates of duty from Japan, Hong Kong, Mexico, France, India, Romania, Austria, Canada, Yugoslavia, Poland, West Germany, Britain and other countries.

According to the Commerce Department, 376.2 million pairs of shoes valued at $1.3 billion were imported in the first 11 months of 1976—well above the 280.4 million pairs, valued at $1 billion, imported during all of 1975.

Under the proposed tariff and quota system, the domestic industry stands to gain somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000 new jobs, far fewer than the 41,000 it had hoped to gainunder the straight quota system it had asked for. But such a straight quota system would have cost U.S. consumers about $1.6 billion annually. The ITC recommendation would add something over $170 million to the annual cost of shoes.

This is the second time within less than a year that the ITC, a body which makes recommendations to the President on import tariffs, has found injury to the shoe industry and recommended relief. The repetition was prompted by a congressional resolution and passed after President Ford refused last April to accept the commission's recommendation and instead ordered trade adjustment assistance or federal loans for retraining unemployed footwear workers.

Under the system approved by the majority, tariffs of 40 per cent of port-of-entry prices would be imposed on all imported footwear above 265.5 million pairs annually (some disposable slippers and costly athletic footwear would be excepted) for a period of three years. In the fourth year the duty would be reduced to 30 per cent; in the fifth year, 20 per cent. After that, it would drop to current levels, which range from 5 to 20 per cent.

Since 1968, 274 U.S. shoe factories have closed and 65,000 workers have lost their jobs as imports increased steadily.

Labor Analysis

Tide Shifting Against U.S. On Trend in Wage Increases

By A.H. Raskin

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Less than a decade ago U.S. unions were the favorite whipping boys when corporate executives and bankers got together to grumble that the United States was pricing itself out of world markets. Runaway wage increases and low productivity were cited for much of the difficulty U.S. goods encountered in sales competition at home and overseas.

In recent years, however, wage rates in Western Europe and Japan began going up so much faster than those here that testimonials to organized labor's moderation became much more frequent in business cricles than complaints.

The arrival of 1977 brings the first disturbing signs that the tide is beginning to shift against the United States again. The explanation lies not in a precipitous rush by unions back to their former tactics but rather in a greater willingness by labor elsewhere to exercise restraint.

Figures compiled by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics show wages last year rose 5 per cent in Japan, 7 per cent in West Germany and 8.1 per cent here. The increases were substantially higher, elsewhere—13.3 per cent in Canada, 17.8 per cent in Sweden, 11 per cent in France and a staggering 36 per cent in Italy.

Britain recorded a 15-per-cent wage jump, but that was before the Trades Union Congress embarked on its commitment to hold pay increases to a 4.5-per-cent ceiling as part of its "social contract" with the Labor government.

All the increases were calculated in terms of national currencies. Had adjustments been made to reflect changes in money values, they would, in general, have worsened the competitive position of the United States.

The incipient shift in the cost balance interrupts the big steps taken in the last five years toward parity between United States and European basic wages, exclusive of fringe benefits, which are covered primarily through social insurance rather than collective bargaining in most foreign countries.

According to the bureau's tabulation, the average hourly wage in manufacturing stood at $5.30 for the United States in mid-1976, as against the equivalent of $5.90 for Canada, $5.65 for Sweden and $4.17 for West Germany. The rate dropped sharply when averages for other countries were translated into dollars. For Japan the figure was $2.67; for France, $2.76; for Italy, $2.56, and for Britain, $2.51.

The altered trend takes on special importance as the incoming Carter administration prepares to address itself to the problems of trade policy and voluntary wage-price restraint. The President-elect has ruled out mandatory economic controls but has made clear his intention to press for some joint undertaking by management and labor to put the brakes on higher prices and wages.

The Carter quest is made more urgent by the heaviness of the 1977 bargaining calendar, with contracts to be negotiated covering almost five million workers in steel, copper, aluminum, oil refining, coal, telephone, clothing, railroads, longshore and other key industries.

Fed Meets Its Target on Money Supply

Growth at Some Points In '76 Had Trailed Goal

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Figures released by the New York Federal Reserve bank yesterday showed that the Fed had achieved or exceeded its targets for the growth of the nation's money supply during 1976.

In the week ended Dec. 29, the narrowly defined money supply, known as M-1 and made up of currency in circulation and checking accounts, rose $500 million to $312.4 billion.

During the same period, M-2, the more broadly defined money supply, made up of M-1 as well as time deposits at commercial banks, climbed $600 million to $740.3 billion.

While too much significance should not be attached to one week's fluctuations, the figures showed that during the 52 weeks to Dec. 29, M-1 rose at an annual average rate of 5.8 per cent—in the middle of the 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 per cent target set by Fed chairman Arthur Burns. The growth rate for M-2 stands at 11.3 per cent—above the 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 per cent target that Mr. Burns gave Congress for 1976.

In fact, the average rate of growth for both measurements of the money supply was even higher during the 13 weeks to Dec. 29, than for the year as a whole. For M-1, the 13-week growth rate stands at 7.3 per cent and for M-2 at 12.8 per cent.

Staff economists of the House Banking Committee in Washington expressed satisfaction with the figures and the fact that M-1 was growing in the middle of the target range, after having been at the range's very bottom or even below it at earlier points last year.

Economic Analysis

Trilateral Commission: Carter's Job Pool

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The Carter administration will face two critical tasks on the international economic front: Holding back a rising tide of protectionist barriers to trade, and building safeguards against international financial decay that could result from continuing balance-of-payments deficits by the weaker oil-importing countries.

The people Jimmy Carter has chosen as his principal international economic advisers and operators are strong believers in a liberal trade policy.

They include Michael Blumenthal, his Treasury secretary-designate, who got his blooding in government as a Kennedy Round trade negotiator; Prof. Richard Cooper of Yale, who will become under secretary of state for economic affairs, and Fred Bergsten of the Brookings Institution, who is slated to be assistant Treasury secretary for international economic affairs.

These three—and Mr. Carter himself—have all been associated with the Trilateral Commission, a research and policy group formed in 1973 as a response to President Richard Nixon's aggressive and nationalistic foreign economic policy that shocked the nation's closest allies in Europe and Japan.

The Trilateral Commission calls itself a group of "private citizens of Western Europe, Japan and North America" whose aim is to foster closer cooperation among those three regions. It came as the counterstroke to Mr. Nixon's concept of Pentagonalism, a doctrine that viewed the world as dominated by five great powers —the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Japan and Western Europe—with the United States free to play a tough and independent hand against the others, with shifting and dissolving coalitions, depending on circumstances.

The founding fathers of trilateralism were members in good standing of the so-called Eastern Establishment. James Carter jr., the former governor of Georgia, joined the Trilateral Commission when he decided to make his run for the presidency.

Believers in the conspiracy theory of history will surely regard the commission as an Establishment front organization whose main purpose is to co-opt Mr. Carter.

Adult Education Course?

Among the other trilateralists, a band of half a hundred elitists from politics, government, business, labor and academia, were Harold Brown, Mr. Carter's choice for defense secretary; Cyrus Vance, his designated secretary of state; Walter Mondale, the Vice-President-elect; and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the director of the Trilateral Commission, who is to be National Security Council chief.

Non-believers in conspiracy theories will simply contend that the Trilateral Commission was a highly useful part of President-elect Carter's adult education.

Trilateral thinking about how to crack the twin problems of preventing a wave of protectionism and shoring up the financially threatened economies, rich and poor, is founded on the overall economic revival of the United States, West Germany and Japan.

"Our main job," says one trilateralist," is goosing Germany and Japan to expand faster. I don't care whether this is done via an economic summit or not —that's just a matter of technique."

The liberal trilateralists—there are conservatives as well—are worried lest the United States, the *primus inter pares*, not do its own full share of expanding and helping to lift the developed and developing countries up fast enough to avoid the reefs of trade barriers and financial disaster.

Mr. Carter's innate fiscal conservatism, plus that of his businessmen-advisers, worries them. Mr. Blumenthal, the former chairman of Bendix, and Bert Lance, the Georgia banker who has been designated as director of the Office of Management and Budget, are regarded as domestic conservatives.

On the international front, however, Mr. Carter's economic team seems sure to press for renewed and strengthened liberal trade pledges from other nations together with expanded lending facilities—through the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, "safety nets" or other ad hoc bodies—to make sure that no oil-poor country goes into default, with shock waves that could hurt the entire West—and the banking institutions that have lent so heavily to the deficit countries.

What divides the liberals and conservatives in the Carter camp is domestic policy—and just how simulative and interventionist the administration should be in pursuit of economic and social goals.

To Meet in Tokyo

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—A general meeting of the Trilateral Commission will be held here for three days starting Jan. 9, a Japanese spokesman for the commission said today.

U.K. Cuts to 14% Its Minimum Rate On Loans to Mart

LONDON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The Bank of England lowered its base lending rate by a further quarter point today, apparently confident that sterling could now withstand sharper pressures in the international money market.

The rate was put down to 14 per cent, still high by international standards but a full 1 point lower than the record high imposed last autumn when the pound seemed to be crashing through the floor.

The move reflected increased optimism about Britain's financial prospects now that the International Monetary Fund has approved a $3.9-billion loan.

From the 15-per-cent high imposed last October, the interest rate has been progressively lowered in quarter-per-cent notches as the pound's status improved.

Today's move, widely anticipated, made little difference to sterling's market performance. The pound held steady at $1.7055.

GNP in W. Germany Up 5.6% In Year; Prices Rise 3.9%

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 7 (AP).—West Germany's "real" gross national product grew 5.6 per cent in 1976, after a drop of 3.2 per cent in 1975, the Federal Statistics Office reported today in a preliminary estimate after eliminating the distortions due to higher prices.

The increase was about in line with recent government predictions of 5.5-per-cent growth but under the government's initial 6-per-cent prediction early in 1976.

At current prices, GNP in 1976 totaled 1.136 trillion deutsche marks, up 8.9 per cent from the preceding year.

The statistics office said the increase in GNP last year was achieved with a smaller number of workers. The average number of gainfully employed persons during the year was 25 million persons, down 1.1 per cent from 1975.

The statistics office also confirmed its original estimate of the year-to-year cost-of-living increase in December at 3.9 per cent.

The index stood at 142.5 in December, against 141.8 in November and 137.1 in December 1975. The index, which is not seasonally adjusted, is based on 1970 equals 100.

...rodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. commercial banks to their foreign branches rose $1.03 billion to $...31 billion in the week ended Dec. 29, the Federal Reserve Board reports. This was $2.13 billion higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

Big Board Prices Score Small Advance

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved along a firmer path today, recouping some early losses.

Part of the market's initial sloppiness was attributed more to the weather than to any special news factors: a heavy snowfall delayed the arrival of many traders and kept volume relatively light through the first two hours of trading.

Later, however, demand for stocks resumed and turnover swelled beyond the 20-million-share mark for the sixth consecutive session.

Analysts said that much of the optimism in the investment community reflects a better feeling about President-elect Jimmy Carter and a hope that his policies, which were outlined after the market closed, will foster economic growth without new inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 3.57 at 3 p.m., ended with a gain of 3.24 at 983.13.

Volume totaled 21.72 million shares, compared with 23.9 million yesterday.

During trading, the Federal Reserve reported that consumer credit in November increased a seasonally-adjusted $1.24 billion, generally in line with expectations, traders said, and had little impact on investors.

Heavily-traded Bausch & Lomb rose 4 3/8 to 32 7/8. It said it will take a $12-million charge against 1976 operations as a result of settlement of a suit with National Patent. National Patent will dismiss its accounting and anti-trust lawsuits against Bausch & Lomb.

National Patent rose 3/8 to 10 1/8 on the American Stock Exchange.

Also active were General Electric, up 3/4 to 53 5/8, and Occidental Petroleum, ahead 1/8 to 25 3/4.

Less active Federal Signal edged up 1/8 to 18 3/8. It declared a 5-for-4 stock split and raised the cash dividend.

Superscope fell 2 to 19 1/2. It said preliminary estimates show 1976 profits were lower than expected.

IBM dropped 2 to 272, while Halliburton lost a point to 59 5/8.

Among other actively traded issues, U.S. Steel fell 1/2 at 47 1/2; and National Semiconductor was off 1/4 at 25 3/8.

Marion Labs was up 3/8 at 14 3/8. It said fiscal second-quarter earnings were "substantially ahead" of the year-earlier periods.

Boeing closed at 41 1/2, off 2 1/8. The State Department alleged, in a document filed with the U.S. Appeals Court, that consultants used by the company were officials of foreign governments.

Prices on the Amex advanced, with the index up 0.60 to 110.94.

C & K Petroleum, a heavily traded issue, gained 4 1/8 to 26 3/4.

Syntex and Houston Oil scored fractional gains.

The most active stock was Genera Exploration, up 1 1/4 at 8 7/8. The company said it signed an agreement valued at $265 million to provide a Mississippi Power Co. unit with more than 13 million tons of low-sulphur coal.

Fast-Food Chains See Ever Bigger Sales

By Rona Cherry

NEW YORK (NYT).—Out on "Gut Row," as it's called in Greenville S. C., more than 30 fastfood outlets crowd together in a single stretch of highway not far from the center of town.

"It's a bit mind boggling to see so many fast-food restaurants in one place," says a businessman who is accustomed to eating in fancier restaurants. "All the national chains are there—Burger King, McDonald's, Shakey's Pizza—and you have your choice of chicken, seafood, barbecue or even native favorites like sausage biscuits."

From Greenville to Manhattan and all points West, America's unique contribution to world eating has survived the shady franchise sellers who took the money and ran, the energy crisis that was supposed to keep the cars from the drive-ins, and the warning of nutritionists that all those hamburgers, French fries and Cokes are not necessarily good.

In 1976 the fast feeders swallowed $12.9 billion, a third of all restaurant sales, according to a Department of Commerce survey. This year sales are expected to jump a further 13 to 15 per cent.

Hamburgers did best, as usual, gulping $7.2 billion of the industry total and McDonald's had about $3 billion of that. Steakhouses and the fried chicken emporiums were far behind.

Seafood chains posted a 47-per-cent sales gain, and Mexican stands, such as Taco Bell, also grew rapidly.

Part of the success is that they are cheap. A plain hamburger is just 30 cents at McDonald's, the whopper is 95 cents at Burger King, a piece of codfish is 70 cents at Long John Silver's and a salami, peperoni and bacon hero at Shakey's is $1.45.

"I've got four kids," said a $35,000-a-year businessman. "If I take everybody out to McDonald's it is $10 and my wife loves me. If I take them to any ordinary restaurant, it's $25 if I'm lucky."

There's also the growing number of adults 20 to 34 years old, the best customers of fast-food stands. The number in that age category is expected to increase about 22 per cent in the next 10 years. Fast-food operators also say there is a growing popularity among working women, and 51 per cent of married women today are employed.

"Your fast-food industry has always appealed to young people or middle Americans," says Fred. Wintzer jr., a security analyst with Maxwell Associates. "But now working women, who just don't have time to cook, stop on the way home to pick up fried chicken or hamburgers."

"Young people are not living with their parents, but on their own," says Restaurant Business, a trade publication. "Senior citizens do not live with children but maintain separate households. The increasing divorce rate intensifies this trend. This step away from the traditional family nucleus opens up enormous opportunities for food service."

With competition mounting, some fast-food operators are expanding their menus. McDonald's, for instance, now sells eggs for breakfast and is testing the popularity of onion rings, ice cream sundaes and hero sandwiches, and considering a larger burger to spur dinner traffic.

"The industry is maturing now," Mr. Wintzer said. "And we will be seeing more and more changes taking place. The fast-food chains are trying hard now to achieve greater volume and the expansion of menus and the broadening of service is a logical result."

There is also a trend toward building in residential neighborhoods instead of on the highway. The idea is that there are enough customers in a neighborhood to support a fast-food franchise.

"This trend is expected to continue throughout the seventies," said Standard & Poor's, "especially in smaller urban areas where the market has barely been scratched by fast-food operators."

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Balt G & E	Gen Pub Util	NY State El	So Carolina
Boston Ed	Gulf States	Niagara Mo	So Calif Ed
Carolina Pw	Hawaiian Elec	Northeast Ut	Southern Co
Cent Ill Lt	Houston L & P	No Ind Pub Sv	Southwest PS
Cent La El	Idaho Pwr	No States Pw	Tampa Elec
Cent & SW	Illinois Pwr	Ohio Ed	Texas Util
Cent Maine	Indpl P & L	Okla G & E	Toledo Ed
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Cleveland El	Iowa Pub Ser	Pacific Pwr	Union Elec
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 7

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
50⅝	39¼	Safeway 2.20	10	185	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	
15	8	SegaCp .28	8	20	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
50	33½	StJoMin 1.20	13	43	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝+	¼
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	13	22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
41⅞	23¼	StLSaF 2.50	10	29	41¾	41⅜	41⅝+	⅛
13¼	10⅝	StPaulS .96a		63	13	13	13 —	⅛
50½	33⅞	StRegP 1.64	9	269	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝+	⅝
9⅝	5¼	Salant .24b	6	62	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
19⅝	12¼	Sambos .48	10	133	17⅝	17	17½+	⅛
15	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	138	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
11	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅜	6¼	Sanders	13	102	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
40¼	30⅝	SFeInd 2	8	172	38⅛	37⅝	38¼	
11⅛	8¼	SFeInd pf1.50		2	10½	10½	10½	
46¼	20⅞	SonFeInt .30	10	120	43⅝	42⅞	43½+	¼
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	7	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4½	2⅝	Saul REst		109	4	3⅞	4	
6⅞	3⅛	SavA Stop	26	24	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
11⅛	5⅞	SavOnDr .20	8	25	7⅝	7	7⅝	
10⅛	8	SavEIP .65e	6	28	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
14⅜	12⅝	SavnEA 1.34		5	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
13⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
19½	6⅞	SavinBM .10e	10	28	19½	18⅞	19½+	⅜
8⅛	3⅝	Saxon Ind	10	85	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
10⅜	3	Schaefer Cp		19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
60¼	40	ScheraPl 1	15	570	43½	42⅝	43⅝—	⅛
24	15⅝	SchlitzBr .68	9	115	18	17⅞	18	
103	70	Schlumb 1.20	19	177	93	91½	92½—	¼
65¼	62¼	Schlumb wi		16	62¾	61½	62 —	½
16⅝	11⅛	SCOAIn .80	5	23	14⅛	14	14 —	¼
7¼	5⅛	ScotLad .36	21	12	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	9	25⅞	24⅞	25⅝+	⅝
23	13⅝	ScottFor .84	8	27	22¼	22¼	22¼	
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	9	478	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	
10⅝	7	Scottys .10	13	45	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
23⅝	11¾	ScovilMfg 1.20		187	22	21¼	22 +	¾
55	29½	Scovil pf2.50		3	53	53	53 +	1¾
8	4⅝	ScudDuoVr	15	9	8	7⅝	8	
9⅛	7¾	Scudd pf.83e		4	9	9	9 —	⅛
27½	18⅝	SeaCont .25	8	163	28	27⅜	27⅝+	½
34⅝	20½	SeabCL 2	6	293	35	34	34⅞+	¾
6⅝	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		187	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
31⅝	19⅝	Seagram .80	9	50	23¼	23¼	23¼	
8⅛	4⅞	Seagrv .06e	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16⅝	13⅝	SealPw .80	7	22	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
18	10⅝	SearleG .52	9	459	13⅝	13	13⅛—	⅛
79¼	61½	Sears 1.60a	17	336	66½	66	66⅛—	⅜
8⅝	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	12	84	7⅞	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
35⅞	22	Sedcolnc .30	6	45	30	29⅞	30 +	1⅛
23⅝	13½	SeligLtz 1.20b	6	45	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3⅞	SvcCpInt .20	4	28	5⅛	5	5⅛	
18⅛	11½	Servomt .90	8	36	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅜
10⅞	5⅛	Shakspre .40	6	24	9⅝	9¼	9⅝—	⅛
20¼	11⅜	Shapell .10	6	11	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
13⅞	4⅞	ShearH .20e	4	46	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
79½	47⅝	ShellOil 3	8	714	78⅝	77¾	78⅛—	⅛
33¼	22½	ShellT 1.01e	5	2	31⅝	31½	31⅝+	⅝
15⅝	10⅝	ShellrGl .60a	5	106	15	14⅝	15 +	¼
23⅞	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		9	23½	23	23 —	⅜
54	39⅜	ShellGl pf 3		1	53	53	53 —	½
43⅛	33¼	SherwW 2.20	12	26	39⅝	39	39⅛—	¼
71	58½	ShrW pf 4.40		z100	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝+	⅝
14⅛	9⅝	SierrPac 1	8	44	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
27	15⅝	Signal 1.10	12	354	25⅝	24¼	25⅝+	⅞
42⅝	32	Signode 1.20	12	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	¼
9⅛	5	SimPrec .16	8	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
24½	17⅝	Simm .88a	11	14	19⅛	19	19	
23½	11⅜	SimpPat .50	15	237	15½	15¼	15⅜+	¼
26	8⅝	Singer Co.10e		235	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	⅝
45⅝	24½	Singr pf 3.50		16	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝+	½
28	19⅝	Skaggs .50	11	104	22½	22	22 +	½
120½	66	Skelly 1.60a	11	9	109⅝	107½	109⅝+	¼
12⅜	7⅝	Skil Corp	9	20	11⅝	11½	11½—	¼
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .32	22	47	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
18¼	8⅝	SmithAO .80	24	28	16⅝	16	16⅛	
43⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .52	9	52	38½	37⅝	37⅞—	⅜
82½	58½	Smithkline 2	17	565	78⅝	78	78⅛—	⅜
19⅞	13	SmithTr .60	6	16	18	17⅝	17⅝	
12⅛	10⅝	SolaBas .60	8	21	12	12	12	
6⅛	2⅝	Sonesta Int	19	6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
10⅛	7⅝	SonyCp .02e	19	227	9	8⅞	9	
40¼	27⅝	SooLin 3e	5	14	38½	38⅝	38½+	⅛
19½	15⅝	SCarEG 1.52	10	57	19¼	19	19¼+	⅛
19	14⅝	SoJerin 1.56	8	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
15	9⅝	Soutdwn .60	5	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
27	21⅝	Sdwn pf 1.80		1	26½	26½	26½+	¼
14⅝	9¼	SoestBk .40b	12	216	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	½
9	5	SoeasPS 1.37t	8	23	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
23⅝	18⅝	SoCalE 1.68	7	583	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
16⅝	13⅝	SouthCo 1.46	10	919	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
41⅝	31¼	SoInGE 2.52	8	5	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛+	¼
58¼	46⅝	SoNRes 1.85	6	43	54	53⅝	53⅝	—⅛
39¼	32⅝	SoNwEnTl 3	9	15	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+	¼
50⅛	43¼	SoNE pf3.82		862	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	251	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛+	¼
62⅝	50⅝	SouRy 2.32	10	29	62	61⅝	62 +	½
6⅝	5½	SouRy pf .50		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
40⅛	27½	SoUnCo 1.84	8	110	35	34½	35	
27⅝	21	Southind .50b	13	13	27⅝	27	27	
43⅞	34	SouRoyl .68	18	47	42⅝	41⅜	42⅝+	⅜
24⅝	17¼	SwtBksh 1	10	27	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	SwtFor .20	25	82	9⅝	8⅞	9¼+	⅛
25⅝	16⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		28	21⅝	21⅛	21¼—	½
15⅝	11¼	SwPbSv 1.10	10	35	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9¼	SprinFd	6	27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6⅞	Sparton .40	7	34	13½	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
16½	10	SperryHut 1	8	19	16½	16¼	16⅝—	⅛
38	31	SprryHpf 3		1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝+	⅛
51⅞	38⅞	SperryR .92	10	539	40⅞	40¼	40⅝+	⅜
15¼	10⅛	SpringM .75	8	11	13	12⅞	13	
29⅝	20⅝	SquarD 1.10	16	174	28	27½	28 +	⅜
38⅝	26¼	Squibb .96	12	91	28⅝	28⅛	28½—	⅛
31⅞	18⅝	StaleyMfg 1	6	129	20⅛	19½	20	
24⅝	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		31	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	⅛
40⅝	27	StBrand 1.08	16	197	30⅛	29½	29⅝—	
49⅝	34⅛	StBPaint .40	28	20	41½	41	41	
41⅛	29⅝	StdOilCl 2.20	8	621	40⅝	39½	40 +	¼
59⅝	40⅝	StOhInd 2.30	9	1040	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	
80¼	67½	StOiOh 1.36	22	401	75	74⅝	74⅞—	⅜
9⅝	5⅝	StdPress .40		60	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	18	14	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
16⅝	9⅛	Standex .80	6	5	17	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
33⅜	21	StanWK 1.12a	9	14	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅜
18⅛	6⅛	Stanray .80	8	97	18⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Starrett 1.12	7	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	
12⅝	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		30	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
50¼	41⅝	StaufCh 1.44	9	29	48⅝	48	48 —	½
9⅛	6⅝	Sterchi .48	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21	15	SterDrug .70	16	329	16⅛	15⅝	16 +	⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .03e	7	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16	8⅝	Sterndnt .40	10	35	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
26⅝	16⅝	StevenJ 1.20	5	50	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
36⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	8	49	36	35	36 +	⅜
26⅞	18⅝	StokVC 1.20	15	136	23	22⅝	22⅝	
14	10⅝	StokVC pf 1		z100	12⅝	12	12	
63⅛	36⅝	StoneW 2.50	7	28	55⅝	55	55⅝+	⅛
15⅝	12	StonCon .56	5	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
28	13⅞	StopShop 1	6	28	19⅝	19	19 —	¼
13½	9	StorTec .40t	7	52	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
26⅛	21⅝	StorerB 1	7	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	StridRite .60	6	10	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
45⅝	24½	StuWor 1.32	5	624	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝+	⅛
50½	30½	StW pfA 1.40		3	49½	49½	49½—	⅛
6½	3⅝	SuavShe .08e	5	43	5⅝	5	5⅝	
23	14⅝	SubPrG 1.08	9	39	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
28⅝	17⅝	SunChm .40	8	79	29⅝	28½	29⅝+	1½
49	26⅞	SunCo 2	7	42	47⅝	47	47⅝+	¼
51	37⅝	SunCo pf2.25		135	48⅝	48⅛	48¼—	⅛
28⅝	20⅝	Sunbm 1.08	10	103	24⅝	24⅜	24½—	¼
37⅝	17	Sundstr 1	9	15	35	35	35	
53	35⅜	Sunds pf3.50		8	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9½	SunsMg	3	93	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
24½	16⅝	SuperVa .66	11	52	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
240½	148	SuprOil 1.80	20	10	225½	223½	225½+	2
7¼	5⅛	SupmkG .30	6	48	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅝	14½	Supm pf 1.30		4	18	18	18	
40¼	16	Superscpe	6	230	20	19⅛	19⅝—	⅝
7⅝	4	Sutro Mtg		12	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
22⅝	14⅛	Sybron .84	9	80	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞—	
43⅛	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		2	39	39	39 —	⅛
7⅜	4⅛	Systron		29	6	6	6 —	⅛

T

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅞	12⅛	Ticor 1	9	62	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
19⅛	6¼	TRE Corp	14	78	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅛	26¼	TRWIn 1.40	10	542	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛+	⅛
86⅛	63⅛	TRW pf 4.40		6	85	85	85 —	⅜
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		12	76⅛	75⅝	75⅝—	½
32⅝	23¼	TaftBrd .80	8	15	30⅝	29⅝	30	
8	1⅝	Tacott Nat		4	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
11	6⅝	Taley .60	5	43	9½	9⅝	9½	
12¼	8⅝	TampfB 1		23	12½	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
20⅜	16½	TampE 1.12	9	95	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
47⅝	26½	Tandy Corp	11	272	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛+	⅝
42⅛	37⅝	Tandy wd		66	42	41⅝	42 —	⅛
21⅜	11⅛	Tandycrft	7	27	15⅝	15⅜	15½+	⅛
12⅛	5⅞	Tappan .20	10	21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
49⅝	18	Technicr .20	72	64	37½	37	37⅛	1
7	4⅝	Technicolr		8	5	5⅛	5⅝	
16⅛	9	Technicon 1	3	21	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
65⅛	44⅛	Tektronx .30	18	10	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	Teccor .30	6	48	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	½
80½	22⅛	Teledn 7.45t	7	839	66½	65½	65⅝	
115	62	Teedyn pf 6		4	102½	102½	102½+	½
10⅛	5⅛	Tesormpf		423	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	½
6⅝	1⅝	Teex Cp	13	330	3⅝	3	3 —	⅛
37⅝	25	Tenneco 4.88	9	629	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝+	⅜
139⅝	97½	Tennc pf5.50		1	135	135	135 —	9½
18⅛	10⅛	TesoroPet 1	6	674	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
31⅝	25½	Tesor pf2.16		68	29⅝	29	29⅛+	⅛
28⅝	23⅝	Texaco 2	9	1496	27⅝	27⅝	27½+	⅛
43½	34½	TexCom 1.10	12	61	38	37⅝	38 +	1
41⅝	28½	TexEst 1.85	9	144	40	39⅝	40 +	⅜
28¼	24¼	TxET pf 2.40		32	28⅝	28½	28⅝—	⅛
31⅝	27⅝	TxET pf 2.87		8	31	30⅝	31 +	⅛
48	29	TexGst 2	9	62	47⅝	45½	47⅛+	⅛
16	11⅝	TexInd .1b	13	30	15	14⅝	14½—	⅛
129¾	93⅛	TexInst 1.32	25	339	97⅝	95⅝	96⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5¾	TexInt	14	906	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
28⅛	13⅝	TexOGs .20	11	145	28	27⅝	27⅝+	⅜
30⅝	19	TxPcLd .35e	19	4	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	516	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
37⅝	27½	Texsgf 1.20	10	237	29⅝	29½	29½—	⅛
9⅛	3	Textl Ind		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
31⅝	20⅛	Textron 1.20	9	42	27	26⅝	26⅞—	⅛
37¼	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		6	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
20⅝	10⅝	Thioko .84	7	43	20	19⅞	19⅞	
43	33	ThomBet .88	19	64	39⅝	39¼	39⅝—	⅛
13½	7⅛	Thomln .44	10	2	12	12	12	
18½	7⅝	ThomJW .80	8	14	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
9⅝	6¼	ThriftDg .40	11	38	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	TidwtMr .40	6	30	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19½	10⅛	TigerInt .40	6	74	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
39⅛	31⅛	TimeInc 1.75	13	37	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝—	⅛
23⅛	18¼	TimeMir .60	12	61	22⅝	22¼	22½+	¼
59⅝	36⅝	Timkn 2.20a	9	51	51⅝	51	51⅝—	1
16⅛	9⅛	Tish Rlty	58	71	16⅝	16¼	16½+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	TobinP .16e		5	6	6	6	
14	7⅛	Todd Shipyd		17	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
26½	22⅛	ToEdis 2.12	9	93	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10	TonkaCp .48	4	18	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	10	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Tracor .20	7	128	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
36⅝	19½	TraneCo 1.08	10	107	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
37⅝	29	TranUn 1.76	11	13	37⅝	37	37⅛+	⅛
15⅝	7½	TransW Air	27	234	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
19¼	13⅝	TWA pf 2		3	19⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
14⅛	8¼	Transam .66	9	409	14⅛	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
23⅝	20⅝	Traninc 1.92		16	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
19½	8½	Transco .90	8	169	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
12⅛	8	Transcn .52	8	23	11⅝	11	11½+	⅛
28⅝	25½	TrGPL pf 2.50		20	28½	28	28⅛+	⅛
12	6⅛	TranOhF .20	5	25	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
26⅛	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	8	38	23	22⅝	23 +	⅛
38⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	11	601	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛+	½
22⅛	16½	TriCon 1.36e		173	22	21⅝	21⅝	
15½	7⅛	Trianind		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
16⅞	6½	TriangPc .40e	22	70	16⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
23	15⅛	Trintyln .80	5	29	20⅝	20¼	20⅝—	⅛
32	24¼	Tropican .30	20	59	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	¼
15⅝	11½	TucsonG 1.08	9	43	15½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
75	8⅝	TwenCen .58	9	125	11	10½	10⅝	
19⅛	11½	TycoLab .40	2	652	20⅛	18⅝	20 +	1
23⅛	16	TyerCorp .50	7	105	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛+	1⅛

U

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅝	21½	UALInc .60		1050	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
19	13½	UGICp 1.40	8	56	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
30⅝	27	UGI pf 2.75		z650	31	30⅝	31 +	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	UMCInd 1	9	25	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	¼
5¼	⅝	UMET Tr		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10	UOP .22e		174	16⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
25⅛	19⅛	UVInd 1.50	4	30	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	¼
42	34	UVIn pf 1.26		1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝+	⅛
25¼	16⅝	UARCO 1.20	8	3	22⅝	22½	22½	
11⅛	7⅝	Unarco .60	5	46	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
37	21⅞	UnitLt 1.06e	6	4	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅜
10⅝	8½	UnBancp .84	14	136	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
67⅞	58⅝	UCamp 1.60	13	207	62⅝	61⅝	62½	
76⅛	55⅛	UnCarb 2.80	9	830	59⅝	59½	59½—	⅛
9⅛	6	Un Commrc		135	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
10⅝	4⅞	Union Corp	13	38	6½	6	6⅛+	⅛
16½	12½	UnEec 1.36	8	205	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
41	33	UnEl pf 3.50		z100	41	41	41 +	1
75	61	UnE pf 6.40		z1500	76	76	76 +	1
31	25⅝	UnE pf 2.72		4	31	30⅝	31	
6	3⅝	Un Fidelity	6	32	5⅝	5½	5½+	⅛
59⅝	40⅝	UnOCa 2.10	8	192	58⅝	57⅝	59 —	⅛
102½	76	UPacCp 3.40	13	651	100⅝	99⅝	100⅝+	⅝
2⅝	11-16	Uniroya Inc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10½	7½	Uniroya .50	195	311	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
84⅝	71	Unirval pf 8		z370	84⅝	84	84⅝+	⅜
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	10	15	9	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅝	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		6	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
10½	7⅛	UnitCp .87e		21	10⅝	10	10⅛	
28¼	14	UnEnRs 1.32	5	84	26⅝	26½	26½	
13¼	5¼	UFInCal .24	6	59	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
14⅝	7¼	Un Guarnty	16	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
27¼	22⅝	Ulllum 2.44	9	28	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
25½	24	Ulllum pf2.20		z250	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
24⅛	9⅛	UnitInd .60b	8	21	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	UnitIn pf .42		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
7½	4⅛	Unitinn .10	7	24	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	UJerBk 1.04	9	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅛	9⅝	UnitMM .40		41	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
41⅝	15T	Un Nuclr	12	198	36⅝	35⅝	36 +	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	UnitPk Min	65	260	4	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	UnitRefg .16	9	3	12	12	12 +	⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.08e		2	18	18	18	
55	32½	USFidG 2.64	12	164	54½	53	53 —	1½
26⅝	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	13	125	25⅝	25¼	25⅜+	⅛
T 29½	22½	USGy pf 1.80		4	28	27½	27½—	⅛
10⅝	5¼	USHom .16	10	111	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8	3⅝	USInd .40	11	407	8	7⅝	7⅝	
12¼	6⅝	USLeasg .32	6	56	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	US Rltylnv		39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
38⅛	19⅝	USShoe 1.28	7	57	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
57½	45⅝	US Steel 2.20	9	1507	47⅝	47	47½—	½
26½	19⅝	USTobac 1	12	55	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
39⅝	30⅝	UnTech 1.28	8	407	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
175⅝	113½	UnTech pf 8		6	171½	170⅝	170⅝—	3
20⅛	14	UnlTel 1.20	10	227	19½	19¼	19¼—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	UnlTel wt		168	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅝	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		26	24	23⅝	24 +	¼
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .10	10	21	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
15⅝	9½	Univer .56	7	5	10½	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
31¼	18½	UnLeaf 1.56	7	41	30¼	29⅞	30¼+	½
48½	34½	Upjohn 1.08	11	325	38⅝	38	38½+	½
18⅝	11⅝	USLIFE .40	7	98	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
12½	9⅝	UslifeF .96a		6	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
45⅝	27⅝	UtahPL 3.12	10	79	45¼	44⅞	45¼+	⅛
34⅝	29⅝	UtPL pf 2.80		9	33⅝	33½	33½—	⅛

V

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅝	16⅝	VFCp 1.10	8	37	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	6	13	17⅝	17½	17½—	½
9⅝	6	Valleyin .40	8	74	8⅝	8⅝	8½+	⅛
17¼	12	Varian .28	12	551	16⅛	15½	16⅛+	⅝
13¼	4¾	Varo Inc.05e	4	64	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
6⅞	3¼	Vendo Co		36	5½	5⅜	5½—	⅛
7	3⅝	Venice .20	6	7	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
15	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		11	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
31	16½	Vetco .10e	9	926	22⅝	20⅞	21½+	½
11⅞	7½	Viacom Inf	11	107	10⅛	9⅞	10¼+	⅜
8	3⅝	VictorCm .05e		12	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
15⅝	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	9	361	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
48½	39	VaEP pf4.12		z10	46½	46½	46½+	1
57	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z50	57	57	57	
59½	49	VaEP pf 5		z200	60	60	60 +	½
31⅞	27⅝	VaEP pf2.90		12	31½	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
89	72½	VE72 pf 7.72		z530	89	89	89 +	1
82½	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z100	79⅝	79¼	79¼—	3¼
8⅝	4⅝	Vornado Inc	10	35	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
29¼	18⅝	Vulcan Mtr 1	10	7	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅛

W - X - Y - Z

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
53	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z90	52⅝	52½	52½	
23	16⅝	Wachova .10	10	187	20½	20¼	20¼—	½
60¼	39½	Wach pf 2.20		4	55¼	51¼	55¼—	¼
5⅛	2⅝	Wach Rlty		110	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
17⅝	11½	WalMart .10	14	30	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
17⅝	12⅛	Walgrn 1.10	8	28	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
33⅛	24	WlknA 1.40a	9	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	
24⅞	18T	WallBus .60	9	13	21¼	21⅛	21¼+	⅛
44⅛	28¼	WaltJim 1.20	9	73	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝—	¼
12⅝	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z100	11⅛	11½	11½	
48	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		6	40⅝	40½	40⅝+	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	WardFd .47t		78	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛H
12½	5½	Warnaco		11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
30⅝	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	17	22	30½	30¼	30½+	⅛
27	17½	WrnCom .60	8	75	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
10½	6½	WrnerCo .60	9	49	10½	10⅛	10½+	¼
38½	27½	WarnerL 1	14	147	31	30⅝	30⅞—	⅛
22	18	WashGs 1.88	17	6	21½	21⅝	21½+	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	WashNat 1.80	7	11	20	19⅝	20	
35	25¼	WasN pf2.50		4	34	33⅝	34 +	¼
21⅝	12⅝	WashStl 1	6	34	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	½
26¼	19½	WasWat 1.76	8	22	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	
13⅝	6⅝	WasteM .10a	12	37	13	12⅝	13 +	¼
35⅝	14	WatkinJ .32	14	21	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	¼
8⅛	4⅝	WayGos .48	7	3	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	13⅝	Wea pf 2.20k		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
9½	5½	Weathrd .50	7	13	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅛	3⅝	WebbDel E	13	659	10¼	10	10	
26	19⅛	WelsMkt .72	9	12	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅜
27¼	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	8	155	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
10¼	5⅝	WellFM .54a	22	8	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	⅛
42⅞	33½	WiPtPep 2.40	8	11	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	WnAirL .40a	11	63	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
30⅝	17⅝	WnBnc 1.40	9	92	30½	30¼	30¼—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	WnNonA .40b	5	37	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅜	6	WnPac Ind	7	58	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	¼
19⅝	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	43	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
20⅝	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	11	154	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅛
52⅝	44	WnUn pf4.60		9	52⅝	52	52⅝+	⅛
57	45	WnUn pf4.90		1	56	56	56 +	½
65	54	WnUn pf 6		3	63	62½	63 +	1
27⅛	25	WnUn pf2.56		11	27⅛	26⅝	27	
9⅛	13	WestgEl .97	7	1122	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
49½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z100	48	48	48	
32⅛	24⅝	Wstvaco 1.10	9	71	30⅝	29⅝	30 —	1
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	25	237	44⅝	44	44⅝+	⅛
66⅝	55⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		2	62⅛	61⅞	62⅛+	⅛
25⅝	18	WheelFr .60a	12	35	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
23⅞	16	WheelPit SH	9	29	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
51⅝	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z150	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝+	⅛
34⅝	22	Whirlpol .80	13	68	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
27⅞	18½	WhiteCons 1a	6	15	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	White Mot		718	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅜
25⅝	18⅝	Whitlng 1.30	6	10	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅜
6⅝	3	Whittaker	11	154	6½	6	6½	
14⅛	9⅛	Wickes .18r	10	130	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6⅞	4	WiebdtSt .32	8	98	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛+	1⅛
29	20	WilimsCos 1	10	307	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	WilshrO .72e	9	1046	7½	6⅝	7½+	⅞
46¼	36⅝	WinnDx 1.56	14	22	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
9½	4⅝	Winnebago	23	70	6½	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
19½	13⅛	WinterJ .80a	7	10	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	⅛
32	24⅛	WiscElPw 2	10	121	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛—	⅛
106½	99	WisE pf 8.90		z50	106½	106½	106½	
21⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	15	41	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
30	25⅝	WisG pf 2.55		10	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	WiscPL 1.60	10	153	22½	22¼	22½+	⅛
22	15⅝	WiscPS 1.46	9	25	21¼	21	21 —	¼
30	20½	Witco 1.40	7	19	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
21⅛	10	WitirD .60	5	27	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	WolvrW .10e	6	77	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
13½	10⅝	Wometco .48	7	21	12⅝	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .10e	5	162	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
22	15⅝	WoodPet .20	11	111	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
23⅛	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	7	253	25	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
39⅛	31¼	Wolw pf 2.20		4	39	38⅝	38⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	WorldAir	27	30	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
86½	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	9	4	72⅝	72	72	
17½	5⅝	Wurlitzer .40	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Wylain .60	12	43	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅝	1⅛	Wyly Corp		804	2⅛	1⅞	2	
68⅝	48½	XeroxCp 1.20	13	465	57¼	55⅛	56⅝—	⅛
17⅝	7½	Xtra Inc.08e	12	434	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+	½
12⅛	6¼	Yates Ind	9	4	10½	10⅝	10½—	⅛
25⅛	11¼	ZaleCorp .88	7	45	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
16	10¼	ZAPATA ⅜	½	X117	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	½
9½	5⅛	Zayre Corp	6	49	7⅝	7½	7½	
40⅝	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	12	583	26¼	25½	25⅝—	1
14⅝	9⅛	ZurnInd .48	10	124	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	¼

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 7

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14½	7	AAIRCp .30	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	AAVCos .32	4	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅞	APS Inc .25	8	30	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
12⅛	8⅝	ASPRO .56	5	1	11	11	11	
16⅜	8	AVCCp .40	3	4	10½	10⅛	10½+	¼
13⅛	4⅛	AVXCp .25e	8	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Action .24	6	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4	1⅝	ActonCp	11	10	13½	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	2	Adam Russ	8	17	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
15⅛	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	25	516	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	½
2	1	Aegis Corp	7	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9½	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	6	8	9½	9⅛	9½+	⅜
3½	1½	Aeronca Inc		8	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
3⅞	1½	AffilCap .10e	4	25	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅜
⅝	1-16	AffilCap wt		10	7-16	⅜	⅜+	1-16
9½	4⅞	AffiHsp .24	6	5	8½	8⅛	8½	
16⅝	6⅝	Alan Wood		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅛	4⅝	Alaska Airl	2	69	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅞	5⅛	Alco'ac .32e	6	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10	4⅝	AllegCp wt		11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
7⅛	4⅝	Alleghy Airl	9	22	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	5	AlliedT .36e	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2	⅞	AlldArt Ind		5	1⅛	1	1	
17⅞	13⅝	AIdi Thrm.88	6	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞—	¼
2⅝	1	Alpha Ind	8	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6½	3¼	Altamil .10e	6	2	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
2	11-16	Altec Corp		20	1	1	1	
16-16	3-16	AltecCp wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14⅛	8⅛	AlterFds .50	13	189	16⅛	14⅛	14⅞+	⅜
14⅛	7⅝	AMAX wt		6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Am Agronc		11	2⅛	2	2	
8½	6	AmBiltrt .50	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
16⅝	15¼	AmBrd wt		211	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	AmBosP .24	10	7	8	8	8 +	⅛
7⅝	5	AControl .44a	9	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
4⅝	1	Am Fletch		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	AmInt Pict	4	7	5	5	5	
4⅞	2	AIsrael .11r	6	3	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
16⅝	7½	AMaizeA .40	5	18	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	AMaizB .40	5	5	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
52	36	AmNf 2.80e	6	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
6½	3⅝	AmMot Inns	17	5	5½	5⅝	5½+	⅛
84⅝	28¼	AmPetrof 2.20	8	2	34⅝	34½	34½	
7⅝	3⅝	ASafE .11t	4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅛	7⅝	AmSciE .04e	17	27	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
12⅛	8⅝	AmUIS .82e		14	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
18⅛	9	AMIC Corp.05e	8	25	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛—	⅛
5½	2	AndreR	13	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅝	2	AngloC .13e	6	11	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3½	Anken .20	7	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9	4⅝	Anthony .19t	4	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
5⅛	1½	Applid Data	9	66	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
4⅝	1½	ApldDev		210	3⅝	3	3⅝+	⅛
24½	14	AuthCe .30	12	10	18⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	ArisCL .10e	13	12	6⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
7	4⅛	ArnCol pf .48		18	7	7	7	
16⅛	5⅝	ArminCp .12	4	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3½	Arrow Elect	22	47	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8⅝	4	Arundel		8	6½	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
16⅛	7⅝	Asamera .25	11	158	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞	
12⅝	8⅝	AshlOC .20a	10	44	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜+	⅜
4⅝	2⅛	Astrex Inc.10e	8	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	Atlanta .20a	3	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
4⅛	3	AtlasCM.B .08e	8	32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅛	6½	AtlasCp wt		50	10⅛	10	10½+	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Augatinc .30	14	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Austral Oil	20	207	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	AutdTrn .70t		5	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	
5⅛	2¼	Auto Bldg	6	11	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Automat Rad	3	8	5½	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
44⅛	36⅛	AutoSw .88	12	2	40⅛	40	40⅛+	½
4⅝	2	AVEMC .20	6	23	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
27½	17½	Avondel 1.20	10	16	25	24½	25 +	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Aydin Cp	10	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛

B

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		BAT Ind		4	4½	4⅛	4½	
2⅝	1½	BTU Eng		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	4	BakerM .10e	7	24	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
13	9⅛	BaldorEl .24	6	8	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
7⅛	5	BaldwS .32a		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18⅛	12⅝	BanFd 1.15e		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
1⅛	⅜	BangPun wt		34	1	1	1	
11⅛	6⅛	BanisterCx .20e	4	55	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	Banner .08	6	25	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
3⅝	2⅛	BarcoCa .12	6	11	3	3	3	
5⅛	1⅝	Barnes Eng		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	6⅝	Barnwl .15e	29	30	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅜
9⅛	4⅛	BarryR .09e	6	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	BarryWr .44	8	9	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	BarthSp .20	11	4	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Bartons Cdy		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅞	7	Barwick ET		26	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	2	Belding .08A	6	64	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
6	2⅝	Benrus Crp	5	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
17⅞	4⅝	Berg Bruns	21	25	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
29⅛	12	BrgB pf 1.15		11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
6⅛	3	BervenC .06	94	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Beverly Ent		36	3	3	3	
14⅛	9⅝	BicPen .36	9	94	13½	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4½	BigDad	7	16	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
17⅝	11	BinkMf 1a	7	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
18½	11⅛	BinnySm .80	6	12	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Blount .30	5	6	11	10⅝	11 —	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	BodinAp .40	21	9	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
10⅝	6½	BoltBer .20		8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
29⅛	15	BowVall .10	127	44	27⅝	27¼	27⅝—	⅛
15⅝	6½	Bowms .60b	6	2	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
14⅛	6⅛	BradfdN .20	10	342	9	8½	9 +	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Branch .20	5	18	5	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅛	7½	BranfAr wt		1	9	9	9	
14⅛	8⅝	BrascanA 1	3	43	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
22	16	BraunEn .80	6	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
7½	2¼	Breeze Corp		5	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
18⅝	9⅛	BrewerC		10	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	BroDart .10e	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8¼	BrooksP .40	6	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	BrownCo wt		12	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	10⅝	BrnFB .80	10	22	14⅝	13⅝	14 +	⅛
5⅛	4½	BrwnF pf.40		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	2	Buehler Co	8	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13	6⅝	BuelInd .40b	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅛	10⅛	BuringFd .32e	9	12	14⅛	14	14	
12	8⅛	Burnsint .60	8	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	Butlerint .50	5	8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	¼

C

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
22⅛	8⅝	CKPet .20e	67	600	25¼	23	25⅝+	3⅛
2⅛	1	CDI Corp		1	2	2	2	
9⅝	6⅝	CHB Food	4	5	7	6⅞	7	
½	1-16	CMWrwt A		50	⅛	3-32	3-32—	1-16
4⅝	2⅝	CMI Corp	7	49	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	6	CRSDes .35	5	51	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛+	½
10⅝	6⅛	CWTran .38	6	1	11½	10½	11½+	⅛
9	4⅛	Cablcom Gn	6	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3	CagleA .15	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
13⅛	12⅛	Caldor	10	5	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Calcomp		109	5	4⅝	4⅝+	½
4⅛	2½	CalLife	6	47	4⅝	4	4	
17⅞	10¼	CalPrICm 1	9	33	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5	Camco Inc		33	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅜
6⅝	2⅝	CdrEsp .05e	12	67	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	
7⅛	11-16	Cdn Homstd	16	49	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6	3⅛	CdnMarc .20	10	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
3⅛	⅜	Capehart Cp		87	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
3⅛	3½	Capital Res		5	3½	3½	3½+	
4	1⅝	CapitlFd .20	5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
45⅛	17⅛	Carbon .80a	16	215	46⅛	46	46⅝+	
8⅝	4⅝	Caressa .30	7	45	5	4⅝	4⅞	
80⅛	64	Carnet 1.40a	15	10	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛+	
15⅝	10⅝	CaroPlpl .16	8	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	
60½	53	CarolPLpf 6		220	57	57	57 —	
5⅝	2	Carrols Dev		34	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	
10⅛	13⅛	CasFd 1.32a		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	Castleton In	9	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	8⅛	Cavitrn .80e	10	40	10⅛	10	10 —	
2⅛	⅞	CelluCraft	8	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2	Century Fac	10	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	
13⅝	4	Cenvill .45e		04	13⅝	13	13⅝	
33⅛	19⅝	CerM pf 2.25		14	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Certron Co		84	[illegible]			
2⅛	1⅛	Cetec Corp	11	12	2	2	2 +	
6⅞	3	Champ Hom		122	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	
7	3½	Charlr Med	7	102	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
4⅝	2⅝	Chem Exp	6	6	3⅝	3½	3½—	
20⅛	15⅝	ChRivl 1.00a	9	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	
12⅛	8⅛	Chiefin Dev .13		28	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15⅛	11⅛	Child World	8	18	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛+	
3⅛	⅛	Christiana .0e	6	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8½	4⅛	Cinema Flv	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
2⅛	1⅛	Cinerama		2	2	2	2	
10⅛	5¼	CircleK .60	9	96	10⅝	10	10⅝+	
9⅛	4⅝	Citation .40b		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	7⅛	CityGsFl .88	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	
3⅛	1⅛	ClarkC .10e	5	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
10⅛	6⅝	Clarkson .80	7	10	10	9⅞	10	
4⅝	3⅛	Clarostat	6	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
17⅛	7	Clausing .04	8	3	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
17⅛	12⅝	Coachmn	7	16	17	16⅝	16⅝+	
7⅛	15-16	Cohen Hatfd	5	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	2	Cohuinc .12t	13	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10½	12⅝	Coleman .68	8	55	16⅝	16	16⅝+	
8	3⅝	ColwelC .32	6	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	
42⅛	31⅛	Cominco 2	13	3	36	36	36 —	
3⅛	1⅝	ComGrp		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅞	6⅝	ConsAll .20a	7	64	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	
17	10⅝	ConsMil .40b	10	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	
11	6⅝	CoPsyaC .30a	7	35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
20	16⅛	ComPS 1.53	8	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	
5⅛	2½	Compac Cp	4	105	5⅝	5	5⅝+	
6⅛	4	Compo Ind	20	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
2⅛	1⅛	CompuDyn	6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
3⅛	⅛	Comput Inv	3	15	2	2	2	
13⅛	6⅝	Conchem .50	5	16	10	9⅝	10	
13⅛	4⅛	Concrd Fab	3	32	6⅝	6	6 —	
10⅛	5⅛	Condec Crp	3	31	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	
4⅞	3⅛	Connlly Con	9	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
11⅛	8⅛	Conrock .60	7	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅛	6⅛	ConOil Gad	12	185	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	
10⅛	7⅛	ConaRef .60	10	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
9⅝	3⅛	Consyne Cp	13	55	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Cont Mater	13	18	1	15-16	1 +	
25⅝	14⅛	CookInd .40	10	208	19⅝	17	17⅛	
18⅛	12⅝	CookPV .40a	7	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Cordon Intl	13	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	9	Core Labs.10e	40	85	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+	
13⅛	10½	Corenco .60		6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	
17⅛	6⅝	Cornelius .40	10	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28	18⅝	CornBk 1.40	10	26	28⅝	28	28⅛+	
3⅛	1⅛	Cosco Inc		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	
1	¼	CotiCorp wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16—	
7-16	⅛	Cousins wt		24	⅛	⅛	⅛ —	
18⅛	12	Crompton .50a	6	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Closing Prices Jan. 6, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
21015	Abitibi	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
100	Acklands	$12¼	12¼	12¼—	¼
1425	Agnico E	375	365	365 —	5
2400	Agra Ind A	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5958	Alta Gas A	$13¾	13⅛	13⅝+	¼
70	Alta Nat	$29⅝	29⅛	29⅝—	⅛
60855	Alminex	$8⅝	8¼	8⅛+	⅛
50	Argus C pr	$12½	12½	12½	
3050	Atco A	$13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
7877	Bell Canad	$47⅝	47½	47½	
1616	BP Can	$9	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
3825	Banister C	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
17742	Bank N S	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	
450	Baton B	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1100	Beth Cop A	$12	11½	12 +	½
7900	Block Bros	470	465	470	
6800	Bovis Cor	73	73	73	
3175	Bralor Res	320	310	320 +	5
110	Bramalea	$5½	5½	5½	
32074	Brameda	170	150	170 +	24
3675	Brenda M	$8	7¼	8 +	⅜
4280	Bridger	$8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
200	BCFP	$24½	24⅜	24⅜	
1810	BC Phone	$13¼	12⅝	13¼+	½
1100	Brunswk	$5	485	485 —	15
400	Budd Auto	$6	6	6	
125	Burns Fds	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
500	Cad Frv	$9	9	9 —	⅛
7515	Cal Pow A	$33½	33	33½	
2995	Camflo	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
400	Campau A	400	400	400 —	10
3400	C Nor West	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
450	C Pakrs C	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
800	Can Perm	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
3200	Can Trust A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
3600	C Tung	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
100	C Cablesy	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
1260	Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
3395	Cl Bk Com	$25	24½	25	
2259	Cdn Tire A	$42½	42¼	42¼—	¼
9766	C Utilies	$14¼	13⅝	14¼+	⅝
234	Canbra	340	340	340	
210	Cassiar	$6	5⅝	6 +	¼
450	Celanese	330	325	330 +	5
1500	Chieftan D	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
100	CHUM	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
3470	C Holiday 1	405	395	395 —	5
800	Con Bldg	251	250	250 —	7
1400	Con Distrb	360	340	345 —	5
6720	Cons Gas	$14⅛	13⅝	14	
2540	Con Fardy	325	315	315	
200	Conwest	310	310	310 —	5
2904	Craigmt	$5⅝	5½	5½—	½
300	Crush Intl	$8⅛	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
2200	Cyprus	$10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
232	Denison	$59½	59½	59½	
600	Dickson	405	395	395 —	25
1675	Dofasco A	$26¼	26¼	26¼+	¼
700	Dom Store	$15	15	15	
600	Du Pont	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
700	Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
100	East Mal	175	175	175	
1050	Electro A	385	370	370 —	10
3113	Falcon C	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
582	Falcon	$34¼	34¼	34¼	
204	Fed Ind A	$5½	5½	5½+	¼
700	Ford Cnda	$88	88	88 —	2
3200	Francana	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
125	Fraser A	$22¼	22¼	22¼+	⅜
1000	Fruehauf	$6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
100	G Distrb A	$7	7	7	
20700	Gnt Masct	155	146	155 +	9
4300	Gibraltar	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
100	Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
1210	GL Paper	$31	30⅝	31 +	⅛
100	Gt W Life	$51⅛	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
428	Greyhnd	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
100	Guar Trst	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
2800	Hambro C	300	295	300 +	5
500	H Group A	305	305	305	
100	Hard Crp A	480	480	480 —	5
1500	Hawker A	470	460	460	
209	Hayes D A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1950	H Bay Co	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
2750	IAC	$16	15⅝	16	
6430	Inter-City	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9	Int Mogul	246	246	246 —	33
2480	Int Pipe A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
800	Inv Grp A	$7	6½	6½—	⅛
137	Jannock	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4810	Kaiser Re	$14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
1100	Kaps Tran	80	80	80 —	2
600	Kelsey H	$12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
3500	Kerr A A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
1100	Koffler A	$5	495	5 +	5
4727	Labatt A	$17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
260	Lacana	370	365	370 +	10
20	LOnt Cem	330	330	330 —	15
2044	LL Lac	135	130	130 —	5
2116	Lob Co A	300	300	300 —	15
4000	Lob Co B	300	300	300	
700	Loeb M	295	290	295 +	5
390	MB Ltd	23⅝	23	23⅝	
100	Matgmi A	13	13	13 +	⅛
150	Met Stor A	9	9	9 —	⅛
20844	Moore	$37⅛	36⅝	36⅝+	⅛
950	Murphy	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
500	Nabrs Dig	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
100	Nat Trust	$15½	15½	15½	
2200	Neonex	197	197	197	
3101	Noranda A	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	¼
4372	Norcen	$11½	11¼	11½	
4800	NTecm B w	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅜
700	Nowsco W	$17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅜
100	OSF Ind	295	295	295 —	4
2500	Orchan A	222	220	220 —	1
2900	Oshawa A	385	375	375 —	10
6500	Pamour A	305	295	295 —	15
775	PanCan P	$24½	24½	24½	
30	Patino N V	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
200	Petrofina	$17	17	17	
1000	Pop Shops	455	445	455	
735	Pine Point	$30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+	½
9705	Pitts C	$5	470	485 +	25
300	Placer	$19½	19½	19½	
157	Redpath A	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
2956	Reed Ositr A	$7	6⅝	6⅝	
700	Reichhold	$19½	19¼	19⅝—	¼
850	Revnu Prp	68	68	68	
15115	Shell Can	$14½	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
5265	Sherritt A	$5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
200	Siebens	$14⅝	14½	14½	
29860	Simpsons	$5⅛	5	5 —	¼
5070	Simpson S	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3200	Southm A	$19⅝	19	19⅝	
150	St Brodcst	$8	8	8 +	¼
12845	Stelco A	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
100	Steep R	203	203	203	
375	Talcorp A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3200	Teck Cor A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
2120	Teck Cor B	460	450	450 —	10
555	Tex Can	$25⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	1
10150	Thom N A	$12⅝	12½	12⅝+	¼
1543	Tor Dm Bk	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
324	Tor Star B	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
2600	Traders A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3000	Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6042	TrCan PL	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
5401	Un Carbid	$19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛
35850	UGas A	$9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
600	Union Oil	$9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
624	U Siscoe	$6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
1000	Upp Can	107	107	107 +	2
3900	Voyager P	$17⅛	16⅝	17 +	¼
500	Weldwod	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
666	Wstburne	$9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
100	West Mine	450	450	450	
200	Westnise	$20½	20½	20½	
400	Weston	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
600	Woodwd A	$18	17⅝	17⅝	
4389	Yk Bear	365	355	360 —	5

Total sales 1,812,620 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
300	Algoma	$ 19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
550	Asbestos	$ 24	24	24 +	½
2241	Bank Mont	$ 13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
2900	Basic Res	$ 8½	8½	8½	
4000	Can Cement	$ 8	7⅝	7⅝	
353	Con Bath	$ 28⅛	28	28 +	¼
450	Dom Text	$ 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1200	Fncl Col	170	160	170	
250	Price Co.	$ 10¼	10¼	10¼ +	¼
1082	Royal Bank	$ 25	24½	25 —	¼
2100	Zellers	325	315	325	

Total sales 277,459 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	
7 D.	4⅝-4⅞	4½-4⅝	½-⅝	16
1 M.	5⅛-5⅜	4½-4⅝	1⅛-1½	16
3 M.	4⅞-5	4⅜-4⅝	1½-1⅝	16
6 M.	5⅛-5⅜	4⅝-4⅞	1⅝-2	14
1 Y.	5⅜-5⅝	4⅞-5	2⅛-2⅝	14

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 7, 1977

	Price Yen	
Asahi Glass	349	Matsu E. Wks.
Canon	404	Mitsubi Hvy.
Dai Nip. Print.	618	Mitsubi Corp.
Fuji Bank	289	Mitsui Co.
Fuji Photo	882	Mitsukoshi
Hitachi	240	Nippon Elec.
Honda Motor	742	Sharp
C. Itoh	317	Shiseido
Japan Air L.	2,300	Sony Corp.
Kansai El. P.	1,690	Sumitomo Bk.
Kao Soap	810	Taisho Marine
Kirin Brewery	432	Takeda Chem.
Komatsu	317	Teijin
Kubota	371	Tokyo Marine
Matsu Ind.	729	Toray
		Toyota Motor

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—146

Acme Clev	GCA Corp	OhE 4.5
Adams Exp	Gas Svc	OhEd 8
Alaska Int	Gemini Inc	OhPw 8
Alco Stand	Gen Steel	OhPw 7
AndrClay wi	GlRfs pfC	Orange
Apco Oil	Harman Intl	PNBMt
Arcata Nat	Harrahs	PaPL 4
Armst Rub	Harris Bnkp	PaPL 8
AtlasCp	Hawaii Elec	Pillsbur
AvcoCp pf	Heileman	Playboy
BaltGE pfB	Hought Miff	PotEl 5
Bang Punt	Humana	PSvCol
Bang 1.25pf	Idaho Pw	PSEG 8
BangP pfC	IllPw 7.56pf	PSEG 7
Belco Pet	IndM 7.08pf	PSEG 7
Borman	Indiana Gas	PSEG 9
BosE 1.46pf	IntT&T pfO	PugSd
Bwn Sharpe	Iowa Ill GE	RTE Co
BudgCap pf	Iowa PSvc	Ralfan
CCI Corp	JerCenP 4pf	RalGrp
Cl Rltylnv	KaisC 1.37pf	Riegel
Charter NY	Koehring	Roch T
Chromally	LeviStrauss	Safeard
CinG 7.44pf	Loral Corp	StJos L
ClevEl pfB	Magic Chef	Savann
Collins Fd	Manuf Han	SeabCon
CmE 7.24pf	MasMut Inv	SeabCst
Comput Sci	McDonugh	Servom
Con Edis	MGM	Shellr
ConEd pfB	MetE 8.12pf	SperryH
CnPw 7.76pf	MhWl 2.87pf	StdBrand
Contl Group	MidCont-Tel	Sun Che
ContIll Cp	Murphy Oil	Texas In
CooprTR pf	Mull Omah	Tishm R
Crocker Nat	NevP 11.5pf	TrnGPL
Culbro Cp	NevP 9.75pf	Tyco L
Dexter Cp	NewEng TT	UGICp
DiGior pfA	NYSta EG	UnEl 4
DowJones	Newhall Ld	UnEl 8
DukeP pfF	Nicorinc pf	UnPark
Duq 2.10pf	NSPw 3.60pf	VaEP 5
Duq 2.75pf	OKC Corp.	Webb D
ElMemMg	Occiden Pet	Wals Mk
Enserch pf	OccidPet wt	Wieboldt
Equit Gas	Occi 8.16pf	Wilshire
Esquire	Occi 3.60pf	Wisc Ge
Fed Signal	OccidP 4pf	XTRA In
Fst Penna	OhE 3.90pf	
Food Fair		

NEW LOWS—3

AllesLud wi PioneerEl Schlumb...

European Gold Markets

Jan. 7, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	133.45	132.80	+0.20
Zurich	133.625	133.625	+0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	136.42	136.13	—0.86

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	1977 High	Low
Amsterdam	89.10	88.70	89.80	88.70
Brussels	107.32	105.59	107.32	104.54
Frankfurt	140.86	138.91	140.86	138.54
London 30	385.20	387.80	387.80	380.60
London 500	167.27	170.30	170.30	166.85
Milan	73.27	73.71	74.01	73.16
Paris	102.90	102.80	102.90	98.90
Sydney	440.88	438.62	440.52	433.88
Tokyo (n)	378.74	378.38	384.14	378.38
Tokyo (o)	4960.32	4950.77	4998.85	4950.77
Zurich	308.00	307.40	310.00	307.40

(n) New (o) Old.

London Metals Market

Jan. 7, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	799 - 799.50	798 - 799
3 months	831.50- 832	832 - 832.50
Cathodes: spot	787 - 788	784.50- 785.50
3 months	818 - 819	816 - 818.50
Tin: spot	5,250 -5,260	5,225 -5,265
3 months	5,340 -5,350	5,340 -5,345
Lead: spot	311 - 311.50	307.50- 308.50
3 months	321.50- 321.75	319.50- 320
Zinc: spot	396.50- 397.50	395.50- 396
3 months	413.50- 414	413.50- 414
Silver: spot	257.70- 258.10	256.60- 256.80
3 months	267.30- 267.40	266.70- 266.80

London Commodities

Jan. 7, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Mar	115.50	114	114.45-114.60	115 -115.20
May	124.50	122	122.40-122.55	124 -124.25
Aug	131.50	130	130.40-130.50	131.50-131.70
Oct	135.30	134.25	134.55-134.60	135.20-135.75
Dec	138.75	137.50	137.65-138	138.55-139
Mar	142.75	141.25	141.25-141.75	142.25-142.75
May	145.50		144.05-144.50	145.50-146
Lots: 1,953.				
COCOA				
Mar	2025	1970	2023 -2024	1954 -1955
May	1976	1910	1972 -1975	1894 -1895
Jul	1915	1851	1913 -1915	1835 -1877
Sep	1849	1788	1842 -1849	1766 -1769
Dec	1690	1645	1690 -1695	1635 -1640
Mar	1645	1611	1645 -1649	1590 -1595
May	No trade		1560 -1630	1540 -1573
COFFEE				
Jan	2640	2555	2565 -2575	2710 -2715
Mar	2712	2620	2620 -2638	2762 -2765
May	2712	2625	2623 -2625	2780 -2785
Jul	2730	2635	2632 -2638	2792 -2795
Sep	2755	2640	2645 -2650	2810 -2814
Nov	2740	2660	2650 -2660	2805 -2810
Jan	2735	2650	2650 -2654	2790 -2810
Lots: 7,220.				

Paris Commodities

Jan. 7, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	1,085	1,068	1,070-1,075	—14
May	1,095	1,085	1,086-1,088	—10
Jul	1,095		1,095-1,100	—15
Aug	1,120		1,112-1,120	—13
Oct	1,135		1,130-1,135	— 2
Nov			1,140-1,160	—
Dec	1,192	1,188	—-1,090	—10
Jan			—-1,200	—10
Mar			—-1,070	—10
Lots: 161.				
COCOA				
Mar	1,715	1,680	1,690-1,692	+17
May	1,694½	1,670	1,679-1,684	+19
Jul			1,680	+20
Sep			1,640-1,647	+ 5
Dec			1,366-1,390	+15
Mar			—-1,370	—
Lots: 173.				

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.20
Albert Heijn	79.50
Algembank	315
Amrobank	73.90
A'dam Rub	59
Fokker	28.50
Heineken	128.70
H.V.A.	55.50
Holl-Am-H	94.50
Hoogovens	35
K.L.M.	89.20
Nat Nederl	91.90
Pakhoed	73.50
Philips	27.50
Robeco	189.50
Rolinco	137
Royal Dutch	130.10
Unilever	123
Van Ommer	174
VerMach	74

Brussels

Arbed	3,500
Brux-Lamb	1,800
Cock Ougree	630
Electrobel	5,750
GB-Inno-BM	1,775
Hoboken	3,285
Petrofina	4,580
Ph Gevaert	1,000
Soc Générale	2,320
Solvay	2,620
Un Minière	1,062

Frankfurt

AEG	84.70
BASF	160
Bayer	141
Commerzbk	196.50
Cont Gummi	69.20
Daimler	342
Degussa	157
DeutBank	289.50
DresdeBk	229
Hoechst	141.50
Geis Aktien	78 -
Hoesch	47.50
Karstdt	342
Kaufhof	216
KHD	146.50
Lufthansa	93
Mannesmann	185.70
Metallgesell	217
Neckermann	47
RWE new	171.90
Schering	297
Siemens	270.70
Thyssen	116.10
Veba	126.80
Volkswagen	137.50

London

Gt Un St	2.00
Guinness	1.27
Hawker-Sidd	4.57
Hudson Bay	13⅛
Imp Chem	3.46
Imps	0.67
Mark&Spen	0.98
Metal Box	2.52
Nichols	0.75
Plessey	0.66
Rand Mines	1.60
Rank Org	1.46
Royal Dutch	45.25
R.T.Z.	1.76
Shell	4.60
Thorn (A)	2.14
Tube Invest	3.14
Union Carb	2.05
Vickers	1.53
War L3½	26.00
West Deep	6.90
West Drief	17.50
West Hold	13.75
West Min	1.50
Woolworth	0.52
ZCI	0.21½
Anglo-Am	2.25
Anglo-Am cp	20.25
Barclay bk	2.50
Beecham Gr	3.76
BICC	0.89
Boots	1.17
Bowater	1.80
Brit-Am Tob	2.76
Brit Oxyg	0.64
Brit Pet	8.22
Burmah	0.44
CadburySc	0.40
Chartered	1.33
Courtaulds	0.93
DeBeer D	2.05
Decca Rec	2.53
Distillers	1.25
Dunlop	0.75
E Mustline	2.28
GEC	1.66
FreeStGed	10.25
GKN	2.46
Glaxo Gr	3.98
Gold Fields	1.56

Milan

Bastogi	889
Erba	1,665
Erc Marelli	335
Fiat	2,097
Finsider	218
Generali	39,000
IFI	2,070
Italgas	676
Italsider	291
LaRinas	56
Montedis	327.50
Olivetti	1,342
Pirelli	1,550
Snia Visco	1,100
Terni	245

Paris

Air Liquide	333.50
Allmentaire	86
BSN	530
Carrefour	1,544
Cim Lafarge	193
Cie Bancaire	310
CFP	111.80
CGE	283
CCF	105
Ferodo	391
Imétal	96
L'Oréal	938
Mach Bull	30.70
Michelin	1,285
Moët-Hem	445.20
Moulinex	215
Paribas	156.90
PUK	82.60
Penarroya	43.80
Perrier	91.45
Peugeot	242.90
Rh Poulenc	82.60
Saclior	36
St Gobain	118.70
Suez	227
Télémécan	657
Thomson	182.90
Usinor	34.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,380
Buerhle	1,990
B Boveri	1,620
Ciba Geigy	1,410
Cr Suisse	2,730
Fischer	640
HofRochN	8,700
Nestlé	3,490
Sandoz	5,025
Stå B Suisse	406
Sulzer	2,910
U.B. Suisse	3,215

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Jan. 7, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Bausch Lb	453,000	32⅝+	4⅝
Occiden Pet	300,300	25⅛	
Citicorp	208,800	33⅝+	⅜
Texco Inc	208,680	27⅝+	⅜
Gen Elec	186,200	53⅝+	⅞
Allied Chem	177,400	44 +	2
Nat Semicn	172,600	25 —	⅜
US Steel	171,200	47½—	½
Exon	169,200	52⅞+	⅛
Kresge SS	161,200	38⅞—	⅛
Tel Corp	161,800	14⅝+	1⅜
Chase Manh	136,300	31⅝+	½
UAL Inc	135,800	26⅛—	⅛
Aetna LfeC	134,000	33⅝+	1
Westgh El	133,700	18¼+	¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	21.72	23.92
Advances	842	949
Declines	638	548
Unchanged	454	461
Total issues	1934	1958
New 1976-77 highs	146	129
New 1976-77 lows	3	

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	979.89	987.63	975.40	983.13+	3.24
20 Trn	234.43	236.80	233.48	236.13+	1.52
15 Util	107.71	108.54	107.20	107.81+	0.86
65 Stk	319.58	322.17	318.15	320.83+	1.17

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	117.17	115.78	116.54	—0.05
Utilities	54.12	53.54	53.85	+0.01
Finance	12.62	12.39	12.52	+0.03
Transportation	15.22	15.04	15.18	+0.07
Composite	105.59	104.30	105.01	—0.01

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.83	56.64	56.79	+0.04
Industrials	61.94	61.75	61.91	+0.03
Transportation	42.59	42.25	42.56	+0.20
Utilities	41.15	41.07	41.08	+0.01
Finance	58.62	58.41	58.62	+0.23

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Short
Jan. 6	142,998	396,300	970
Jan. 5	168,210	300,476	1,421
Jan. 4	172,046	325,968	1,200
Jan. 3	163,044	328,733	677
Dec. 31	131,426	316,937	564

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Genl Explor	168,100	8⅝+	1⅛
Nat Patent	108,100	10⅛+	⅜
Crutchr Res	95,600	13⅝+	⅜
CK Petrol	77,900	25⅝+	4⅛
HouOilM	69,000	49⅝+	⅜
Dameson Oil	63,500	8⅝+	½
AdobeOil Gs	57,900	15⅝+	½
KirbyExp	52,200	28⅝—	⅛
Champ Ho	46,800	3⅝+	⅛
Kewanee In	44,100	36 +	⅛

Approx final total 3,500,000
Stock sales year ago 2,964,410

Exchange Index:

High	Low	Close	Chge
110.94	110.34	110.94	+0.60

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb ...	*1.84	*74½
Coffee 4 Santos lb ...	*2.22	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.28	.37½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	212.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	74-75	86-87
Lead spot, lb	26-28½	.19
Copper elec. lb	70⅝	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits) lb	4.4221	3.1416
Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb	.30	.38½-.39
Silver N Y oz	4.410	4.355
Gold N Y oz	133.80	136.65
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931)	883.30	787.10

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 7, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	7.55	7.64	7.51	7.53	7.56
May	8.05	8.12	7.97	8.00	8.07
Jul	8.38	8.47	8.36	8.37	8.35
Sep	8.58	8.63	8.50	8.51	8.55
Oct	8.65	8.73	8.60	8.61	8.65

U.S. Commodity Prices

Mar	9.05	9.11	9.00	9.01	9.04
May	9.18	9.24	9.11	9.11	9.13

Sales 2,588
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (15,000 lbs)

Mar	145.50	148.75	147.50	148.75s	145.85
May	139.50	143.25	139.25	143.25s	139.80
Jul	134.30	138.25	134.25	138.25s	134.45
Sep	128.50	132.50	128.50	132.50s	129.00
Dec	116.40	120.20	116.40	119.60s	116.95
Mar	110.25	112.25	112.00	114.70s	112.00

Sales: 1,987

COPPER (25,000) lbs

Jan	62.50	62.60	62.20	62.10s	63.00
Mar	63.30	63.40	62.80	62.80s	63.80
May	64.60	64.80	63.60	63.70s	64.70
Jul	65.20	65.70	64.60	64.60s	65.60
Sep	66.00	66.10	65.50	65.50s	66.50
Dec	67.20	67.20	66.50	6.50s	67.50
Jan	67.80	67.80	67.10	66.90s	67.90

Sales: estimated 2,436.
s-settling

ORANGE JUICE (15,000) lbs

Jan	39.00	39.20	38.70	38.95	39.45
Mar	39.15	39.35	38.75	38.80	38.80
May	40.10	40.00	39.80	39.90	39.95
Jul	41.20	41.50	40.90	41.00	41.00
Sep	42.50	42.50	42.15	b42.15	b42.15
Nov	44.10	44.10	44.10	b43.60	b43.70
Jan	45.00	45.00	45.00	b44.60	b45.00

Sales: 500.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	7.35	7.42	7.25	7.28	7.35
Apr	8.45	8.57	8.40	8.45	8.45

ROUND WHITE POTATOES

May	10.07	10.19	9.97	10.05	10.04
Nov	5.45	5.45	5.44	5.44	5.44

Sales: 1,268

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	69.70	70.80	69.60	70.10	69.62
May	70.25	71.65	70.32	70.90	70.52
Jul	70.60	71.90	70.60	71.25	70.81
Oct	67.40	68.25	67.40	67.95	67.46
Dec	64.90	65.50	64.75	65.35	64.87
Mar	65.20	65.80	65.20	b65.75	65.50
May	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	65.70

Sales: 4,450.
b-bid.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jan	442.10	442.30	440.40	441.10s	442.20
Mar	443.70	443.90	442.00	443.50s	444.70
May	448.40	448.40	446.50	443.50s	448.90
Jul	452.40	452.50	451.00	452.00s	453.10
Sep	456.70	456.70	454.90	456.30s	457.40
Dec	463.80	463.80	426.30	463.40s	464.50
Jan	465.50	465.60	465.40	465.70s	466.90
Mar	469.00	470.30	469.00	470.40s	471.50
May	474.50	474.50	474.50	475.00s	476.10

Sales estimated: 5,100.
s-settling

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jan	133.40	133.40	133.40	132.80s	133.30
Feb	134.00	134.10	133.10	133.10s	133.60
Mar	133.70	133.70	133.20	133.60s	134.10
Apr	135.10	135.30	134.00	134.10s	134.60
Jun	136.20	136.20	135.20	135.20s	135.70
Aug	136.80	136.80	136.40	136.40s	136.90
Oct	138.50	138.50	137.70	137.60s	138.20
Dec	140.10	140.10	138.90	138.80s	139.50
Feb	141.20	141.40	140.50	140.10s	140.80
Apr	141.80	141.90	141.60	141.40s	142.10

Sales: estimated 3,354.
s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Jan. 7, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.82	2.82	2.77½	2.79	2.81¼
May	2.87	2.88	2.83½	2.84	2.86½
Jul	2.92	2.92	2.88	2.88½	2.91
Sep	2.96¾	2.97½	2.94½	2.94½	2.96¾
Dec	3.06½	3.06¾	3.04	3.04	3.06½
Mar	3.14½	3.14½	3.11½	3.11½	3.14

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.62	2.63	2.60¾	2.61	2.61¾
May	2.67½	2.68¼	2.66	2.66¾	2.67
Jul	2.72	2.72¾	2.70½	2.71	2.71¼
Sep	2.70¾	2.72¼	2.69½	2.69½	2.70½
Dec	2.70½	2.71½	2.69	2.69½	2.69¾
Mar	2.75	2.76¾	2.75	2.75½	2.74¾

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	7.12	7.14	7.08½	7.12	7.11
Mar	7.18	7.28	7.13½	7.18	7.17
May	7.17	7.19	7.13	7.16	7.17½
Jul	7.13	7.16	7.09	7.13	7.13
Aug	7.04	7.06	7.00	7.04	7.03
Sep	6.75	6.76	6.71	6.74½	6.73
Nov	6.53	6.58½	6.51	6.55	6.53½
Jan	6.60	6.62	6.57	6.59	6.60
Mar	6.60½	6.64	6.60½	6.63½	6.64

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Jan	20.70	20.70	20.49	20.63	20.69
Mar	20.95	20.97	20.73	20.87	20.92
May	21.20	21.23	21.00	21.16	21.22
Jul	21.38	21.45	21.22	21.39	21.43
Aug	21.40	21.45	21.30	21.42	21.40
Sep	21.40	21.50	21.30	21.40	21.45
Oct	21.40	21.45	21.30	21.45	21.50
Dec	21.50	21.55	21.42	21.55	21.60
Jan	21.50	21.60	21.50	21.60	21.70
Mar	21.50	21.60	21.50	21.60	21.70

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Jan	210.50	211.50	209.00	210.20	210.00
Mar	212.50	214.00	211.20	212.50	210.50
May	212.60	213.70	211.00	212.70	212.40
Jul	211.00	212.90	210.30	211.50	211.50
Aug	209.00	210.00	207.00	208.20	209.00
Sep	200.00	200.50	197.50	198.50	198.00
Oct	189.50	190.50	187.00	189.00	188.00
Dec	188.00	188.50	186.50	188.00	187.50
Jan	188.00	188.00	188.00	188.00	187.50
Mar	—	—	—	187.00	187.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jan	—	—	—	440.00	441.00
Feb	441.50	442.50	440.10	441.50	443.10
Apr	446.00	446.50	444.20	444.50	447.00
Jun	450.50	450.50	448.60	449.10	451.30
Aug	454.40	454.50	453.50	453.60	455.70
Oct	459.60	459.60	458.00	458.10	460.30
Dec	463.50	463.50	462.50	462.60	464.70
Feb	468.00	468.00	467.00	467.00	469.30
Apr	473.00	473.00	471.90	471.90	473.80
Jun	477.60	478.00	476.80	476.80	478.80

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Feb	38.10	38.15	37.62	37.72	38.00
Apr	38.37	38.55	38.10	38.25	38.40
Jun	40.75	41.08	40.55	40.90	40.80
Aug	42.00	42.17	41.80	41.90	41.85
Oct	42.80	42.95	42.55	b42.90	a42.80
Dec	43.30	43.45	43.25	43.35	b43.32
Feb	43.50	43.70	43.20	43.65	43.50

Sales: eb 4829; April 2800; June 996; Aug 276; Oct 72; Dec 20; Feb 16.
Open interest: Feb 19830; April 13859; June 6643; Aug 2869; Oct 721 Dec 353; Feb 102.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	36.90	37.05	36.40	36.50	36.85
Apr	34.25	34.52	33.90	34.05	34.35
Jun	36.85	37.02	36.50	36.90	36.95
Jul	37.50	37.75	37.32	a37.55	a37.55
Aug	36.37	36.37	35.95	b35.97	36.15
Oct	34.35	34.35	33.85	33.95	a34.10
Dec	34.62	35.00	34.62	b34.85	a34.77
Feb	35.90	36.00	35.70	a35.70	a35.95

Sales: Feb 2128; April 1110; June 321; July 72; Aug 41; Oct 60; Dec 17; Feb 2.
Open interest: Feb 5449; April 2983; June 1564; July 1088; Aug 850; Oct 500; Dec 205; Feb 38.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jan	63.25	64.20	63.05	64.15	62.75
Feb	56.05	57.05	56.05	55.90	a55.70
Mar	55.80	56.75	55.80	56.75	55.70
Apr	50.20	50.80	50.20	b50.80	49.95
May	41.25	47.90	47.25	47.90	47.15

Sales: Jan 197; Feb 146; March 24; April 10; May 9.
Open interest: Jan 654; Feb 626; March 226; April 105; May 76.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	54.90	55.25	54.05	54.75	54.75
Mar	54.75	55.00	53.90	54.40	54.80
May	55.20	55.60	54.60	55.10	55.30
Jul	55.80	56.15	55.15	a55.60	a55.90
Aug	54.00	54.25	53.20	53.75	53.95
Feb	58.70	59.30	58.70	a58.80	a59.00
Mar	59.00	59.00	58.50	58.60	a58.60

Sales: Feb 3132; March 752; May 340; July 76; Aug 36; Feb 7; March 1.
Open interest: Feb 3949; March 1822; May 1671; July 987; Aug 508; Feb 99; March 79.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

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Equity Funding Will Distribute $57 Milli...

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (NY...—Stock and debenture ow... who lost millions of dollars w... Equity Funding was destroyed... a securities fraud in 1973 are ... pected to receive a settlem... totaling more than $57 mill... This is estimated to work ou... 15 to 20 cents on every do... they lost.

The largest single cash ... ment, $39 million, is expected ... be paid by three accounting fi... that audited the books of Eq... Funding and its life insura... subsidiary, Wolfson, We... Ratoff & Lapin, Haskins & Se... and Seidman & Seidman.

New York Securities Inc. ... Bache Halsey Stuart, two N... York brokerage firms that ... acted as underwriters for se... rate offerings of Equity Fund... agreed to pay $3.2 million.

Coast Guard Believes Oil Tanker Has Sunk

BOSTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Af... three days of futile searchi... the U.S. Coast Guard said to... the tanker Grand Zen... probably sank in the No... Atlantic with its 38 crew me... bers and cargo of 8 million g... lons of oil.

The Coast Guard estimat... there was only a 10-per-ce... chance that the Grand Zen... was still afloat. The tanker w... last heard from on Dec. 31 wh... its position was reported ... miles south of Yarmouth, No... Scotia.

Over-the ...

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 7

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]		CompAT 1.38						
[illegible]		CentCPT .40r						
[illegible]		CreteR .36						
[illegible]		CrystlO .40a						
[illegible]		CubicCp .28						
[illegible]		Curtiss .20						
[illegible]		CurtisMat .75e						
D								
[illegible]		DCL Inc						
[illegible]		DWG Cp .30f						
[illegible]		Daplet .30b						
[illegible]		Datametr						
[illegible]		Delmec Ind						
[illegible]		DelLabs .32b						
[illegible]		DenTal Ez						
[illegible]		Deptlr 1.32						
[illegible]		DevCp Am						
[illegible]		Diebold VC						
[illegible]		Digicon Inc						
[illegible]		Diversay .56						
[illegible]		Dixilyn .40e						
[illegible]		Dome Petrl						
[illegible]		Domlar .88						
[illegible]		Donkenny .24						
[illegible]		DresUtl 1.22						
[illegible]		DrgFair .40b						
[illegible]		DuplxPd .30						
[illegible]		DurTst .30b						
[illegible]		Dynictn .06e						
[illegible]		DynAmer						
[illegible]		DynellEl						
E								
[illegible]		Eagle Cloth						
[illegible]		EarlbRes 1						
[illegible]		EastnO .20b						
[illegible]		EazorE .24						
[illegible]		Ecodyne .10e						
[illegible]		Edmos Cp						
[illegible]		EganSh .40						
[illegible]		EnrnhPh .20a						
[illegible]		ElcorCp .12						
[illegible]		ElHosa .10r						
[illegible]		ElAudD .21t						
[illegible]		Electrog .30						
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[illegible]		Elecr Resch						
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[illegible]		ErnstEC .64						
[illegible]		Ero Ind						
[illegible]		Espey Mfg						
[illegible]		EsqRad .20e						
[illegible]		EssexCh .32						
[illegible]		EtzLav						
[illegible]		EvansAr .10r						
[illegible]		Execuin .27f						
F								
[illegible]		FDIInc .01e						
[illegible]		Fablen .48						
[illegible]		FairTec Mtr						
[illegible]		FalconS .80						
[illegible]		FamDoll .16						
[illegible]		Family Rec						
[illegible]		FarmF .50e						
[illegible]		Fash Fabric						
[illegible]		FayDrg .60e						
[illegible]		FedMart .40						
[illegible]		FedRlty 1.24						
[illegible]		Fed Resrces						
[illegible]		Felmnt .12e						
[illegible]		Fibrebrd wt						
[illegible]		Fideico Gth						
[illegible]		Filmwy .85t						
[illegible]		FinGen .24b						
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[illegible]		Fst Hartfd						
[illegible]		FstHrt pf .50						
[illegible]		FstSLSh .22						
[illegible]		FischrP .48						
[illegible]		FichbG 1.44						
[illegible]		Flagstaff						
[illegible]		Flavorland						
[illegible]		FlightSf .07e						
[illegible]		Fla Capital						
[illegible]		FlaRck						
[illegible]		FlowGen						
[illegible]		Flowecy .54						
[illegible]		FlukeJ						
[illegible]		FlyDia Oil						
[illegible]		Foodrm .40						
[illegible]		Foodarm						
[illegible]		FooteM .25e						
[illegible]		Foote pf 2.20						
[illegible]		Forest City .05e						
[illegible]		Forest Labs						
[illegible]		FoxStaP .50						
[illegible]		Franklin Rl						
[illegible]		FrankNo .36						
[illegible]		FrankBo .40						
[illegible]		Friedm .24b						
[illegible]		Friend Frst						
[illegible]		Frigitmp .85f						
[illegible]		Frischs .20b						
[illegible]		Frontier Air						
G								
[illegible]		GRICp						
[illegible]		GSCEn .42c						
[illegible]		Gabriel .20						
[illegible]		Galaxy Cbl						
[illegible]		Garan .44a						
[illegible]		Garcia Corp						
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[illegible]		Gaylord .05e						
[illegible]		Gaynor Staf						
[illegible]		Genl Explor						
[illegible]		G Housewar						
[illegible]		Gen Cecrar						
[illegible]		Genge Inc						
[illegible]		Genisco Tch						
[illegible]		Geon Ind						
[illegible]		Gerber Scl						
[illegible]		GiantFd 1a						
[illegible]		GiantYel						
[illegible]		Gladding Cp						
[illegible]		GlatfltrP 1.80						
[illegible]		GeinGer .16						
[illegible]		GlenDis .44t						
[illegible]		Globeind .40a						
[illegible]		Glosser .32						
[illegible]		Gloucstr En						
[illegible]		Gldblatt .28						
[illegible]		Golden Cycl						
[illegible]		GoldnW .34e						
[illegible]		Goldfield Cp						
[illegible]		GoodLS .07r						
[illegible]		Goodrich wt						
[illegible]		GouldT .24e						
[illegible]		GraceAg .20						
[illegible]		GrndCtl .20						
[illegible]		GtAm Ind						
[illegible]		GtBasin Pet						
[illegible]		GtLkCh .28						
[illegible]		GtLakR .20r						
[illegible]		Greenmn						
[illegible]		GrossTlc						
[illegible]		GrowC .32b						
[illegible]		GuardCh .40b						
[illegible]		Gulford .20						
[illegible]		GHOilCan 1						
[illegible]		GulfRes Fin						
[illegible]		Gilstrm LD						
H								
1⅛	9-16	Halco Prod		6	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
¾	6¾	HallsMot .50	6	21	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅛	HamsO .15e	9	42	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Hamptn Ind	3	12	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
13	12½	Hanmrd .60	5	18	12⅝	12½	12½	
12¾	8⅛	HanvrSh .40	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Hartfld Zdy		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅛	10	HarldM .22e	12	100	13¼	12⅜	13⅛	+ ¼
1⅛	⅞	Harvey Grp	5	4	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
8⅛	3⅛	Hasbro Ind	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Hastlng .40a	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
12	5	Health Chm	16	18	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7	3⅛	HealthM .20	4	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Helnick .10e	10	35	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅛	1	Helmn Mfg		65	2	1⅞	2	
7⅛	3⅛	Highlnd Cap		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	HillHavn .22	5	23	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Hipimic .20	11	4	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Holmn Ind	21	4	2½	2½	2½	
30⅛	25½	HolnqA 1.80	10	3	29½	29	29	+ ¾
5⅛	2	Holly Corp	8	88	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
26⅛	16⅛	HormelG 1.12	8	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
8⅛	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		26	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HoscoM .40e	20	51	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	HotelIn 1.37e	10	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	HousRom .30	5	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	HouseVl .32	11	9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
11⅛	6⅛	Houshkr In	26	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
50⅛	32½	HouOilM .08	32	502	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ¾
22⅛	15⅛	HowelC .40e	9	35	18⅞	18½	18½	
7⅛	3⅛	Howell .16e	3	2	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
37	28⅛	Hubell 4.30	10	4	35	35	35	
12⅛	6	Huffman .30	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
3⅛	2	HubbHlt .05r	5	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	HuskyO .30	7	29	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Hycel Inc	17	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
I								
[illegible]		ICMR						
[illegible]		IMCMg .20						
[illegible]		ISCFinl .20						
[illegible]		ITI Corp						
[illegible]		ImpCh .30e						
[illegible]		ImpGrp .08e						
[illegible]		ImpOilA .84						
[illegible]		Inarco						
[illegible]		Incoterm A						
[illegible]		IndplPL pf 4						
[illegible]		Inflight Svc						
[illegible]		Instron .20						
[illegible]		Instrum Sys						
[illegible]		InsSy pf .25e						
[illegible]		Integrt Res						
[illegible]		Intrmedco						
[illegible]		IntlAlum .30						
[illegible]		Intl Banknor						
[illegible]		Intl Foodsvc						
[illegible]		IntFunerals						
[illegible]		IntGenln .70						
[illegible]		Int Proteins						
[illegible]		Int Stretch						
[illegible]		IntSvCon .25						
[illegible]		Interpool						
[illegible]		Interway Cp .86						
[illegible]		InvDivers A.20e						
[illegible]		InvestRlt Tr						
[illegible]		Ionics Inc						
[illegible]		IroqBrd .20						
[illegible]		IroqBrd pf						
[illegible]		Irvinind .16t						
J - K								
11⅞	6⅛	Jaclyn .40a	5	13	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
13	7¼	Jacobs .70e	7	88	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
10¼	4½	Jamswy .05r	5	16	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
12½	8¼	Jeannet .20	6	5	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	4	1	3½	3½	3½	
20⅛	7⅛	JohnPd .36	8	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Juniper Pet	12	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Jupiter Ind	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
6⅛	3⅛	KTelin .45e	5	1	5⅛	5½	5½	+ ⅛
16⅛	8	Kaisrind .25	10	232	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	—
8⅞	4⅛	KaneMill wt		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	KapokT .20t	8	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	KayCp .07e	20	72	4½	4½	4½	
36⅛	12⅛	Kewanee .72	9	384	35	35	35	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Keystind .20	5	2	9⅛	9	9	
2	1⅛	KinArk Crp	8	19	1⅛	1½	1½	
4	1⅛	King Opticl		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	6⅛	KingRd .20e	11	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
[illegible]		KirbyExp						
[illegible]		Kit Mfg						
[illegible]		KleerVu Ind						
[illegible]		KnickToy .16						
[illegible]		Kollmor .50						
L								
[illegible]		LaBarge .06						
[illegible]		LaPoint .20e						
[illegible]		LaQuintaM						
[illegible]		LafyRad .26						
[illegible]		Lake Shore						
[illegible]		Lndmrk Ld						
[illegible]		LeaRon .28a						
[illegible]		LeathCo .50						
[illegible]		LeeEntr .52						
[illegible]		Lee Natl						
[illegible]		Lee Pharm						
[illegible]		Lehigh Pres						
[illegible]		LeighPr .60						
[illegible]		Leisure Tec						
[illegible]		LewisBF .24						
[illegible]		Liberty Fab						
[illegible]		Lightolr .16						
[illegible]		LilliAnh .22						
[illegible]		Lincoln Am						
[illegible]		Lloyds Elec						
[illegible]		LodgeS .12e						
[illegible]		Lohmn .80a						
[illegible]		LoewThe wt						
[illegible]		Logicon						
[illegible]		Logistic .08e						
[illegible]		LaGenSv .80						
[illegible]		Lundy Elec						
[illegible]		Lynch Corp						
M								
[illegible]		MPO Video						
[illegible]		MWA .40b						
[illegible]		Macrod Ind						
[illegible]		MoPbS 1.40						
[illegible]		Mamm Mrt						
[illegible]		Mngood						
[illegible]		ManafT .02r						
[illegible]		Marinduq B						
[illegible]		MarkCtl .28						
[illegible]		Marlene Ind						
[illegible]		Marshall Fd						
[illegible]		Marshal Ind						
[illegible]		MartPr .40e						
[illegible]		Masind .40a						
[illegible]		Masnelin .30						
[illegible]		Masters Inc						
[illegible]		MaulBro .14b						
[illegible]		McCulO						
[illegible]		Mcintsh .70						
[illegible]		McKeon Cn						
[illegible]		MeansF 1.08						
[illegible]		Medalst .44						
[illegible]		Medain Grp						
[illegible]		Medco Jwly						
[illegible]		Medenco .20						
[illegible]		Medfield Cp						
[illegible]		Megoint .28						
18	11½	MEMCo 1	6	4	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅞	Matex .20	4	32	10¾	10½	10½	+ ¼
1½	⅝	Metro Grtg		22	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Mich Genl	3	51	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	MichSugar 1	5	26	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	MidldCo .10	9	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	9⅝	MidGis .24b	5	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	Miller H	23	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	13¾	MillerWo .40	9	81	22½	22	22¼	
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	8	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Mission IT		11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
⅛	1-64	Missionl wt		100	1-32	1-32	1-32	+1-64
32½	17¼	MoPfcR 1.30	6	4	31⅜	31½	31½	— ⅛
45⅛	24⅝	MitchlE	11	157	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	3½	MiteCp .20	7	48	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25¼	6⅛	Molycrp wt		42	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
13¼	8⅞	Moog .60	8	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
7¼	4⅜	MortonS .32	4	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	3½	MottsSup M	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	18	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
N								
8⅝	3⅞	Napco .16	7	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅜	2⅞	NardaM .20	42	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
25	12¼	Nat CSS .20	10	78	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ 1
7⅞	5	NDistr .16	4	4	5½	5½	5½	
2⅜	11-16	NatHlth Ent	10	56	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅞	½	Natind wt		8	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
2⅜	1⅛	NKinney Cp		2	2	2	2	
12	6	Nat Paragn.20	6	71	11	11	11	
13	6¾	Nat Patent	80	712	10½	9½	10½	+ ¾
4⅝	2¼	Nat Spinng		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅜	Nat System	11	98	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅝	NatwHo .32	8	9	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	3⅞	Nelsner Bro		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Nelly Don		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Nelson LB	36	5	2½	2½	2½	
2⅛	1¼	NestLM		9	1⅜	1½	1½	
34½	21¼	NENuclr .40	11	12	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ½
14⅜	10½	NHamp .40a	9	12	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria.04e	6	41	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	15⅞	NMex Ariz	50	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
16⅞	9⅝	NProc .63e	9	x47	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
1⅜	11½	NYTimes .60	13	35	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
10⅛	6⅛	NewbEn .20	4	3	9½	9½	9½	
5⅝	3⅝	NewparkRs	6	114	5⅜	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Nexus .14t	6	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅛	11⅞	NiagFSv .56	5	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	3½	Nolex Cp	40	20	6	5⅞	6	
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek .04	12	23	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8	NorAmR .10	9	80	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
9⅝	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	11	34	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	Novo Corp		4	3½	3½	3½	
6⅛	3	Nuclear Dat	29	91	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
12⅜	8⅜	NumacO Gs	19	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
O								
13⅛	6⅞	OakwdHom .06r	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅞	OhioArt .24a	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
46	28¼	OhioB 2a	4	7	44	43½	43½	— ¾
12¼	6¼	OhSealy .40	8	6	8½	8½	8½	
10⅛	4¼	Oilind .20e	8	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23⅛	14¼	OnLine Sys	15	15	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Originala		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	20	5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
14	10⅞	OSulivn .60	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅝	3¼	Outdr Sport.10e	11	13	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅜	OvernitT .90	7	3	21½	21½	21½	
12⅛	6⅜	OverhDr .50	9	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅞	2⅛	OzarkA .10e	6	75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
P								
3½	1⅛	P&F Indust		17	1⅜	1½	1½	
7-16	⅛	PNBMR wt		10	¼	¼	¼	
1⅜	¼	PSAInc wt		54	¼	¼	¼	
18⅞	16½	PGE6pf 1.50		8	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅛	PGE pf 1.37		3	17	17	17	— ¼
15½	12¾	PGE5pf 1.25		4	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	12½	PGRd pf1.25		14	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
15½	13	PGpfA 1.25		10	15	15	15	— ¼
14⅞	12¼	PG 4mBpf1.20		8	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	26⅛	P 10.16pf2.54		270	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	26⅛	P 10.46pf2.62		13	30⅛	29½	30⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	11⅜	PG 4.5pf1.12		3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
29	24⅞	PG 9.4pf2.37		3	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ¼
24½	20⅛	PGE8pf 2		13	25	24⅞	25	+ 1
25½	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		8	24	23½	23¾	+ ¼
50½	44½	PacLt pf4.40		z200	50	50	50	— ½
52⅛	44	PacLt pf4.50		z200	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
55⅝	45⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z150	54½	54½	54½	+ 1
20⅛	14½	PNwTel 1.32	9	6	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
61	52	PacPLpf 5		z25	60	60	60	— 1
33¼	22⅜	PallCorp .40	12	56	30½	29½	30½	+ ½
7⅛	3⅝	Pandl Bradf	4	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
5	3	Pantast .30	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
13⅛	7⅜	ParkCh .40a	8	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
26¼	18½	ParsonsR .60	6	52	24½	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
4⅞	2⅜	Pat Fashion	4	30	3	3	3	
5	3¼	Patagonia		29	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	PatoCG	3	21	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
7	4½	Pemcor .20	5	3	6⅛	6½	6½	
2⅞	1¼	PennDix wt		68	1½	1½	1½	
9½	6⅞	PenEnM .40a	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
32⅜	19	PanTr 1.20b	6	4	31⅛	31	31	+ ⅛
7	3⅞	PECp .68t	5	44	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
14⅛	9⅝	PenRlE 1.75	8	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	11	PepCom .60	4	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	PerinlCp .30a	4	13	8	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	PerfecCmp	9	253	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Petro Lewis	19	34	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
8½	5⅞	PhilLD .34e	3	10	7	7	7	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		34	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Piedmont In	4	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		6	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
8⅝	6	PionTex .80	5	26	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
6½	5⅛	PitWVa .56a	10	12	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
24⅞	14⅞	PitDsM 1.20a	5	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
42½	28⅝	Pittway 1.20	12	153	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ¾
11½	6⅞	Plant Ind		9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25	15⅜	Planlmc .12	13	57	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
4½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	5⅞	Polychr .29t	8	7	6⅛		6⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	3½	Prairie Oil	16	135	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	PratRd .30	7	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
26¼	19⅜	PrenHa 1.12	13	6	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	10	71	10½	10¼	10⅛	— ¼
12	8¼	PrpCT 1.20e	10	22	12	11⅞	12	
10⅛	8¼	ProvGas .80	8	2	10	10	10	
5	2⅛	PrudBdg .24	6	72	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7½	2¼	Pulte Hmes	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5	2⅛	PuntaGrd Is	11	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	12	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
R								
2⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp	6	13	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	
2¼	1¼	RETinc Fd		21	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
45⅛	35⅜	RET pf 4.38		1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
4⅜	1⅜	RHMed Svc	6	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	
2½	1⅜	RSC Indust	9	7	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	RLC Corp.08e	5	22	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅞	RaganB .15e	6	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	26	48	17	16½	16⅞	+ ½
19⅛	12½	RangrO Can	51	7	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
16½	10⅝	Ransbrg .80	6	40	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
1½	⅝	RapdAm wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
4⅛	2⅞	Rath Pack		11	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
25	13⅞	RaymPr .40	21	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
18	14¼	RealEsl 1.40	13	14	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
11½	5½	RitincT .90a	5	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
20	12⅛	RitRef 2.10e	9	17	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	RelGrp wt		292	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅞	11⅛	RemAr .80a	7	24	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rep Housng		37	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19⅛	10⅛	ReschCt .08	13	121	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
24¼	14	Resistflx .60	7	11	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
12⅛	2	ResrtsIntl A	22	51	10¼	10	10	
22⅛	2⅛	ResrtsIntl B	40	z150	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
2⅛	1	RestAssoc		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅛	⅞	Rex Noreco		9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	RibletProd	11	41	5	5	5	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Richton .26e	3	4	7	7	7	
20⅛	10⅛	Riley Co	6	176	22¼	20⅝	21⅞	+ 1⅛
27⅛	25⅛	RioAlgm 1	11	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
21⅛	6⅛	RisdonM .40	10	55	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
29⅛	11⅛	Robintech		29	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ¾
4⅛	2⅛	Robin Ind	4	18	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
13	8⅛	Rockway .96	7	8	13	12⅛	13	
5	3	Ruddick Co.12e	5	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
2⅛	1	Rusco Ind		20	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
13	7	Russell Co.40	4	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10	5⅛	RustCft .40	7	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	RyanH M50	11	67	18⅛	18½	18½	
S								
9	5⅛	SGLIn .16r	7	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	SGSe pf 1.70		8	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—
6⅛	4⅛	SSPInd .24	22	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	STPCo .80	11	17	12⅛	12½	12½	— ¼
15⅛	8⅛	Salem .89t	5	232	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	—
15	6	SCarp 1.26e		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	SDieG pf .88		7	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
11⅛	9⅛	SDieG pf .90		1	11	11	11	— ⅛
23⅛	26	SDgo pf 2.68		11	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
12⅛	3⅛	SanFr RE	75	5	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
⅞	⅛	SFRE wt		80	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
39	30⅛	SanJW 2.60	8	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	8	93	3⅛	3½	3½	
10⅛	5⅛	SaundrL .30	4	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	ScheibE .56	9	20	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Schenuit .60a	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6	2⅛	Schiller Ind	34	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	SchooP .40	7	4	7	7	7	
8⅛	5⅛	Schrader .30	9	9	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
21⅛	10⅛	SciAtlanta	14	3	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
26⅛	20⅛	Scopeln .50e	4	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
17	10⅛	Scrivner .70	5	5	13⅛	13⅛	13	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Scurry Rain	10	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	20	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SeasnA .20	7	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	13-16	SecMtg Inv		13	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SemsCo .30	6	14	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Semtch .18t	9	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6⅛	3⅛	Servisco .20	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5	2⅛	Servo Corp	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ShaerS .15e	7	46	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	SharonStl	7	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Shawin .50b	9	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
33	20⅛	Shnandh Oi	35	343	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Shopwel In	14	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	ShumTr En		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Sierrcin .20	7	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Sigma .20e	6	42	7	7	7	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	SikesCp A		1	3	3	3	
9⅛	3⅛	Silo Inc	5	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	SkyCity .20r	7	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Solitron		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	Sonder Brdc.12e	5	4	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
14⅛	12	Soundsn .10e	5	29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	SC4.0pf 1.02		12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	SC4.7pf 1.19		3	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15	SC5.8pf 1.45		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17	14⅛	SC5.2pf 1.30		15	17	16⅛	17	
27	23⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		12	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
25	9	SwstAir .06e	6	70	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	SwtGFin .10	7	18	5	5	5	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Specity Rest	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Spector .10e		15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SpedOP .11t	14	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Spencer .08e	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	SpencrF .32	6	15	7	7	7	
8⅛	4⅛	Staffd Lowd	5	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	StdAllianc 1	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	StdCont .15r	4	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	StdCoosa .90	4	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	StdMeti .50t	12	1	3	3	3	
15⅛	9	StdMotA .48	6	28	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	StdPac Corp	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	StdShrs .40r		1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	Stange .12	21	22	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	StarSup .76	4	8	12	12	12	
19	11⅛	StarrtHo .30	7	10	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Steelmr .24b	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	StepnCh .60	6	4	17	17	17	
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	13	24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Stevcoknit	4	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	StrutW .30e	8	36	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	SucAsm .24	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	SupFdSv .32b	10	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Supercr .10e	3	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	⅛	Supindl .12b	7	9	6	6	6	
5⅛	3⅛	SupSurg M	9	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Susuhana		4	3	3	3	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	SutrMtg wt		14	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4⅛	Synaloy .20b	5	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
36	20	Syntex .50	11	366	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	SyscoCp .28	7	21	16½	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	System Eng	28	47	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
T								
2⅛	1⅛	TFICo Inc	7	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	3⅛	Talleyln wt		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	Tandy Brnd	5	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Tasty 1.20a	7	3	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Tech Sym 5		7	13-16	¾	¾	
3⅛	1⅛	Techcl Tape	4	36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Techtrl .16	4	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	TejonR .20a	21	9	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	TeleCm .22e	5	91	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
18	6⅛	Teleflex .32t	11	51	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Tenneco wt		18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Teradyn Inc	29	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	TerraC .60a	6	25	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Texstar .07e	7	89	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Thor Cp		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
3⅛	1⅛	ThrD Dpt	3	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9	5⅛	Thriftlmt A		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Tidwell Ind		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11	5⅛	Tiffanyl .20	4	4	7	7	7	
20⅛	13⅛	Tokheim .60	8	37	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
49	43	TolEd pf4.25		z25	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
108	99	TolEdpf 10		z400	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ToppsGu .28	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	TorinCp .60	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	TotalPtl NA	9	100	7⅛	7	7⅛	
3 5-16	5-16	TotalPtl wt		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	Total pf .70		11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Town Cntry		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Treadway .05r	4	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Trico Ind.05e	7	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	TubosM .17e	2	1	2	2	2	
6⅛	3	Tufico .20e	5	11	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
24	16⅛	TurnrC 1.44	7	6	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
5⅛	3	TwinFair	6	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
U								
5⅛	3	UIPCo .16	6	17	3⅛	3½	3½	
4⅛	2⅛	URSCp .20e	7	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Unimax Grp	16	17	6½	6½	6⅛	
5	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Un Asbestos	5	26	3 13-16	3¾	3⅛	
1⅛	⅛	UnBrand wt		21	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	UPiece Dy		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	USBan Trst		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	USFltr .24	9	334	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ½
8⅛	5⅛	UnRltT .32e	14	18	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	1-16	UnRltT wt		190	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅛	3½	USNat Rsrc	4	62	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	US Radium .175		31	3½	3⅛	3½	
15⅛	7	USRbR 1a	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	UnityBuy S	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
3⅛	2	UnivClg .05	5	1	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
3⅛	¾	Univ Contnr		5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	4¼	UnivRs .08a	16	258	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ⅝
13⅛	6¼	UnivRun .44	5	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	UnvSav .48	5	1	13½	13½	13½	
V								
13⅛	8⅛	Valmac .70	3	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Valspar .28	9	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1½	VLDvC .02e		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6½	Veecoins .32a	7	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
5	1⅛	Verit Ind	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
25⅛	24⅛	VermtA n.22	9	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
7⅛	2⅛	Vernitron	7	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Viatech Inc		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Viking Gen		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
4⅛	2⅛	Vishay Intrl	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Vo Mer	5	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Vulcan Corp	2	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	Vucinc .50	4	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
W								
6	2⅛	WTR Inc .10		52	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	WUlinc .80	7	329	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ 1½
11½	3⅛	Wabash .25e	7	25	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Wackuht .40	7	36	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	WadelEq .10		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Walnoco Oi	16	81	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	WaccoI .50b	7	2	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
20	10⅛	WangLb .12	12	16	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	WangLB .22	10	4	12	12	12	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Wards Co	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3	WarC pfC.05		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	WasPsfB .36	11	83	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
24⅛	14⅛	WRIT 1.26	15	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅛	Watsco .20	11	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	WedTu Am	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Welco .25	11	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	WestChP .40	6	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
53	47¼	WTex pf 4.40		220	53	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Westats Pt	30	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	15-16	WstDcal .30	12	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	WstFin .75a	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Whittakr wt		31	½	½	½	
3⅛	1⅛	Wichita Ind	8	13	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Wmhous .36	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	WlsonBr .30	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	7⅛	Winklmn .40	5	8	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	Winston Mi	7	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	43	WisP pf 4.50		z10	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Wood Ind		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5½	Worcest Ct	23	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	6¼	WorkWr .60	6	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6½	3⅛	Wrather .05e	12	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Wright Har	10	3	10-16	10-16	10-16	
6⅛	3⅛	WyleLab .28	6	28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	6	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13	9½	WymBn .56	9	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
X								
20⅛	12	Xonics Inc	13	115	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Z								
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	10	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Association of Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Jan. 7, 1977

	Bid	Ask
Cutlr Fed	1⅜	2⅛
Dany M	8½	9½
Data Dsn	5⅛	5¾
Data 100	8	8½
Dayt Ind	28	29½
Decor In	3	3½
DeKb Ag	34½	35½
Delhi Oi	3⅞	4⅜
DeLux C	24⅛	25
Det CanT	13	14
Det IntBr	31½	33½
Dewey E	7⅜	7⅞
Diam Cry	15	15⅛
Dbn Cru	18⅛	19
Docutel	5½	5⅝
Dobr G	10⅛	10⅛
Dorch G	10⅛	11
Dove DB	18⅛	18⅛
Dunkin D	5⅝	6⅛
Duriron	20⅛	21⅛
Eberlin In	3⅜	4⅛
Econ Lab	24⅛	24⅛
EPas El	11⅛	12
Eder Br	6	6⅛
Elec Nuc	4½	5⅛
Elec Mod	1⅞	2⅛
Energy C	22⅛	23⅛
Enfwistl	6⅛	7
Equity Ol	36⅛	39⅛
Fab Tek	1	1⅛
FidUn Lf	24⅛	24⅛
Fingrht	6⅛	7
FlBkSys	44⅛	45
Fst Bost	23⅛	24⅛
FtEmpSt	7⅛	7⅛
FWnFn	2⅛	2⅛
Fckngr	14	14⅛
Fla Waltr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest O	20⅛	21
Frmlst	⅞	1⅛
Fotomet	12	12⅛
Frkn Cp	6⅛	6⅛
Frnkln E	10⅛	11
Frnd Ice	14½	15⅛
Gen REs	3	4
G Reinsu	190	194
Gov EFin	12	12½
Graph Cn	14⅛	15⅛
Green Mt	12⅛	13⅛
Grey Adv	16⅛	17⅛
Gulf Intst	17⅛	18⅛
Gyrodn	2⅛	3⅛
Harper R	9	9⅛
Hartf NC	33⅛	34
Henrdt F	16	18⅛
Hotobm	1⅛	1⅛
Hoover	19⅛	21⅛
Horiz Res	⅞	1⅛
Huds Pap	25	26
Hyatt Cp	6⅛	6⅞
Hyatt Int	3⅛	4⅛
Ind Nucr	2⅛	3
Infra Ind	2⅛	2⅛
Intel Cp	54	55⅛
Intere En	10⅛	11⅛
Intrmk In	3	3⅛
Intrmt G	16	16⅛
InBk Wsh	4½	4⅞
IaSou Ut	25⅛	26
JamWPr	5⅛	5⅛
Jamsby	14⅛	15⅛
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Josyn M	15⅛	16⅛
Kalar Elt	30⅛	31⅛
KaisSt pf	18⅛	18⅞
Kavar	1⅞	2¼
Kaman A	20	20⅜
Kamps A	7⅛	7⅛
Kate Gre	⅞	⅝
Kaysam	3	3½
Keer Tr	9⅛	9⅛
Kely Svc	24⅛	25⅛
Keuff Es	13	14
Keye Fib	16	16
Key CusF	7	7½
Keys Int	18	18⅛
King Int	2⅛	2⅛
Knap Voo	17	18
Lance In	21⅛	22½
Land Res	1⅛	1⅛
Lane Co	19½	20½
Lin Bcast	17⅛	17⅛
Loc Elev	4½	5⅛
Madisn G	16⅛	16⅛
Mal Rly	9-16	⅝
Malkrt	39⅛	40⅛
Manor C	4⅛	4⅛
Maui LP	11	11½
McCorm	34⅛	35⅛
McQuay	17	17⅛
Measur	33⅛	33⅛
Medtro	24⅛	25⅛
Merid In	1⅛	2⅛
Midsx W	21⅛	22⅛
Midld Cs	2⅛	2⅛
Mid Bks	23⅛	24⅛
Midw Gt	22	24½
Millpr	21⅛	22
Miner In	⅛	1⅛
MissV G	15⅛	16⅛
Mont Co	5⅛	5⅛
Moore S	9⅛	10⅛
Moore P	8⅛	9⅛
Morg Res	⅞	⅞
Mostek	16⅛	18⅛
Motch M	5⅛	6⅛
Mot Club	2⅛	3⅛
Muear	14⅛	15⅛
Narag Cp	10	11
Nat G&O	12⅛	13⅛
Nat Lib	6	6⅛
N SecRsh	3⅛	4⅛
Natw R	6⅛	7⅛
NJNat G	14⅛	15⅛
Nielsn A	20⅛	22⅛
Nielsn B	22⅛	22⅛
NoCar Gs	12	13⅛
NoEO un	32⅛	31⅛
Nortrp Ki	10⅛	10⅛
NW NatG	10⅛	10⅛
NW PbSv	19⅛	19⅛
Noxel Cp	18⅛	19⅛
Oglvy M	31⅛	32½
Ohio Ferr	16	17
Ormont	14	15
Otter TP	20⅛	21⅛
Over NA	3⅛	4⅛
Pabst Br	24⅛	25
PacGa R	24⅛	25
Pakco	1⅛	2
Parks H	4⅛	4⅛
Pauley P	6⅛	7
Pearl Mf	84⅛	85⅛
Pa Enter	18	18⅛
PnzOG	14	14⅛
Pensi GW	45	15⅛
Petran H	13	13⅛
Petrolt	44⅛	45⅛
Pettibon	21⅛	22⅛
Piedmr A	4⅛	5⅛
Pinkrtn	34⅛	35⅛
Plon HIB	23½	24
Pistlin	3	4
Posals Cp	1	3½
Progrp	2⅛	2½
PubS NC	12	12⅛
P Bennet	19⅛	20½
PutD Cap	7⅛	7⅛
Qua Inns	1⅞	2¼
Ragen Pr	3½	4
Rahal C	9⅛	9⅛
Raychm	105	120
Raymnd	14½	15½
Recog Eq	9½	9⅞
Road Ex	40	43⅛
Robin M	17⅛	18⅛
Roseon	3½	4⅛
Rouse	4⅛	5
Rus Stov	15⅞	16⅛
Sadlier	2⅛	2⅛
Scan Dat	1½	1⅞
Scripps H	32	34
Sels Dett	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅛
SevenUp	30⅛	31½
Shaw Cp	24⅛	25⅛
Snap Ts	33⅛	34⅛
SolidSt Sc	7	8
S CaWat	14⅛	15½
SwGs Cp	11⅛	13⅛
SwE Sv	16	16⅛
Standyn	24	24½
Std Regis	18½	19⅛
Stan HPd	17⅛	18⅛
Sterl Str	5⅛	6
Strawb C	26	27½
Super E	5⅛	5½
TIME DC	4⅛	4⅛
Tampax	36½	37½
Tayr Wl	25⅛	25⅛
Tech Pub	15	16
Tecum P	49⅛	51⅛
Tennant	27	29
Tffny Co	9⅛	10⅛
TescoCp	4⅛	4½
Transo O	13	13½
Trico Pd	36	37
Trim OG	3⅛	4
Tymshr	19	19⅛
Tyson F	10½	11⅛
Un McGIl	10⅛	11⅛
US Surg	12⅛	12⅛
US TrkLn	14⅛	15⅛
UVa Bks	14⅛	14⅛
UpPen P	20⅛	21⅛
Valey Gs	10	10½
VanD Alr	9	9⅛
Vance S	4⅛	4⅛
Vacro	8⅛	8½
VaN Bnk	20	21
Wads Pu	8⅛	8⅛
Wsh NG	14⅛	15⅛
Webb Re	10⅛	11⅛
Weco Dvl	3⅛	4⅛
Weight W	8	8
Wedtrn	1⅛	2½
Weing M	7⅛	7⅛
We Gar	4	4⅛
Wstn Wtg	9⅛	7⅛
Westmd	55	55⅛
Wdwrd L	27⅛	28½
Wrigly W	3⅛	4
ZionUt B	26⅛	27⅛

Currency Rates

January 7, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4630	4.1990	104.51*	49.62*	28.10y	—	6.7990*	100.265*	42.38*
Brussels (a)	36.315	61.84	15.38425	7.3145	4.1490*	14.7345	—	14.7870	6.2410
Frankfurt	2.3858	4.0805	—	47.85*	2.7023x	96.01*	6.516*	96.07*	40.57*
London (z)	1.7055	—	4.0315	8.4640	1.494	4.3110	61.825	4.19875	9.9375
Milan	875.15	1492.20	371.29	176.47	—	355.40	24.15	356.12	150.55
Paris	4.9640	8.4575	210.375*	—	5.6675x	201.375*	13.69*	201.675*	83.350*
Zurich	2.4640	4.1991	104.19*	49.61*	0.2811*	99.79*	6.78*	—	42.25*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8230; Escudo: 31.605; Israeli £: 8.90; Peseta: 68.30; Schilling: 16.74; Sw. krona: 4.1460; Yen: 292.90; Norw. krone: 5.1950; Fin. mark: 3.7695; Belgian financial franc: 36.375; Hong Kong $: 4.6520; Singapore $: 2.4748; Canadian $: 0.9973.

(a) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-8?	104	105
Ashland 8-87	102⅛	103⅛
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	105⅛	106¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	102	103
Bell Cdna 9⅝-86	105½	105½
BFCE 8⅝-83	101⅛	102½
B.N.P 9½-81	106	107
Bras Can 9⅝-82	102½	103½
British Gas 9-81	103	104
Broken Hill 9½-81	104½	105
Carrier 8-87	100½	101½
Charbonsg 8⅝-81	102	102⅜
CNE 9¼-85	102	103
CN Rhone 10-80/85	105½	106½
Cons Food 7½-97	99	100
Conoco 8-86	103½	104½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	103½	105
Cut Ham 8-87	101	102
Denmark 7½-90	89½	90½
Dow Corn 8½-86	104½	106
Dupont 7½-78	102½	104
EEC 8¼-82	102½	103¼
ECS 8⅝-81	104¼	105¼
ECS 9¼-86	103⅛	104⅛
EIB 9½-85	104⅛	105⅛
Erap 9⅝-83	103½	104½
Esso 8-86 Nov	105½	106½
Eurofima 8½-83	103¾	104¾
First Chic 7-80	102	103
Gen Mot 8⅝-86	109	111
Gould 9⅝-83	105	106
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	105¾	106¾
Home Oil 9½-86	104¾	105¾
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	104	105
Intl Util 8¼-82	99	100
ISE Canada 9-82	105¾	106¾
Manitoba 8⅝-83	104	105
Michelin 9¼-86	103	104
Modo 9½-83	103½	104½
Montreal 9¼-81	104	105
Montreal 9¼-83	103½	104½
Motorola 8-87	102	103
NatWest 9-86	102¼	103¼
New Brunsw 9-83	103⅛	104⅛
N Zealand 9¼-82	105½	106½
N Zealand 8½-83	105½	106½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	98½	99½
Norpipes 9¼-86	103½	104½
NorskHydr 9⅝-85	105⅝	106⅝
NorthAMR 7⅝-79	103½	104½
Norway 9-80	105½	106½
Norway 8½-81	104¾	105¾
Occidental 9¾-83	105¼	106¼
Ontario 9-83	106½	107½
Oslo 9-88	103½	104¼
Pac Light 9¼-81	106½	108
Pennwalt 8-87	101	102
QuebProv 8½-81	102¾	103½
QuebProv 9-83	102¾	103¾
QuebProv 7½-88	94½	95½
Ralston 7½-87	101	102
RandBates 9½-81	103	104
Sandvik 9½-86	102½	103½
S.A.S 8-85	99	100
Seagram 9-8?	105½	106½
SFE 9-83	102⅛	103⅛
Shell 8-86	102¼	103¼
Shell 7½-87	101⅛	102⅛
SNCF 9¼-81	105	106
St Ind 8⅝-80	106	107
St Ind 8½-88	107½	108½
S Handels 9¼-86	104½	105½
Tenneco 7½-79	103	104
Tenneco 7⅝-87	100¼	101¼
Textron 7⅝-87	100½	101½
Transocean 8-86	104	105
Transocean 7½-87	102	103
Union Oil 7-79	102⅛	103⅛
Union Oil 7½-87	101½	102¼
Utah 8-87	103¼	104¼
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¼

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	84	86
Ashland 5-88	92½	94½
Beatrice 6¾-91	118½	120½
Beatrice 4½-92	101	103
Borden 6⅝-91	116½	118½
Borden 5-92	105½	107½
BroadHal 4¾-87	79½	81½
Carnation 4-88	89½	91½
Chevron 5-88	126	128
Chrysler 4¾-88	68½	70½
Chrysler 5-88	69½	71½
Cont Tel 5¼-88	88	90
Cr. Suisse 4¼-91	102	103
Cumm In 6¼-86	102½	104½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	89	91
East Kodak 4½-85	103½	105½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	79	81
Fairchil 5⅞-91	98¼	99¾
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	101½	103½
Ford 5-88	93½	95½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	88½	90½
Gen Food 4¼-82	92½	94½
Gillette 4⅝-82	87	89
Gillette 4⅝-87	80	82
Gould 5-87	114½	116½
Gulf West 5-88	95½	97½
Honeywell 6-86	87½	89½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	92½	94½
ITT 4⅝-87	82	84
Komatsu 7½-90	104	105½
Matsushita 6⅝-90	124	126
Mitsui 7½-90	108½	110
McDerm 4⅝-87	130½	132½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	108½	110½
Nabisco 5½-88	104	106
Owensill 4½-87	115	117
Penney JC 4½-87	82	84
Phil Lamp 4⅝-83	94½	96½
R.C.A. 5-88	81½	83½
Revlon 4⅞-83	125½	127½
Revlon 4⅞-87	112½	114½
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	81	83
Texaco 4½-88	82	84
UBS 5-81	110	111
UnCarb 4⅝-82	107	109
WarnLam 4½-87	86	88
WarnLam 4¼-88	78½	80½
Xerox 5-88	81½	83½

Bondtrade—Index

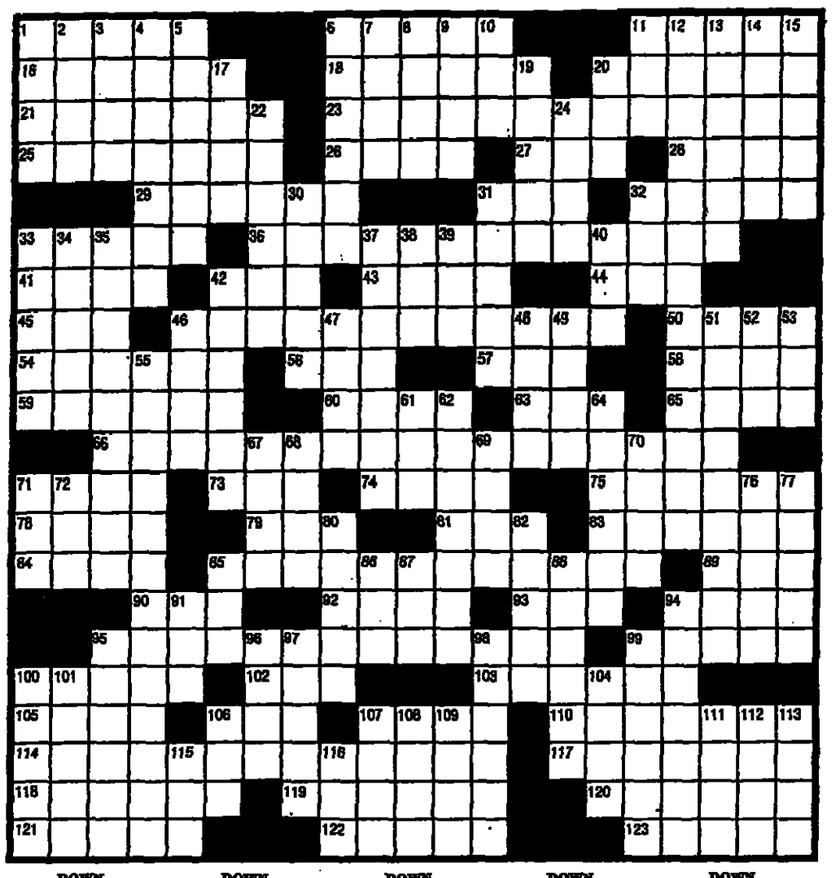
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	103.09	95.15	110.00
Previous	103.05	95.01	109.88

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

PRO-TOTYPES — By Stanley A. Kurzban



ACROSS

1 Misbehave
6 Slow train
11 What Eris threw
16 Fastes again
18 Banished
20 One who couples
21 ——— up (kept mum)
22 Fall fare at Shea Stadium
25 Wearer of hash marks
26 Individuals
27 Snide remark
28 Shade
29 Slic of a pleasure dome
31 Turkish title
32 Saddle afflictions
33 Bistros
36 How the Miami Dolphins play
41 Nigerian people
42 Indian weight
43 Before line and sinker
44 Swab
45 East Lansing campus
46 Vessel prised in the N.F.L.
50 Winglike
54 Gates, to Caesar
56 Relative of an ox-
57 Good bond rating
58 Coin
59 Part of a shoe
60 African lake
62 Postal dept.
65 Stage shrew

ACROSS

66 One-sided victory for Baltimore
71 Locker or roe
73 ——— Lanka
74 Beat
75 Coated steel plates
78 Atmosphere
79 Elec. unit
81 Mail-address initials
83 Rhubarb
84 Small bird
85 January quest
89 Possess, old style
90 Pronoun
92 Arisa
93 Wilk ——— Zee, Holland
94 Tops
95 Pittsburgh team, often
98 Nile dam
100 Carcasfix specialties
102 Singer Charles
103 Eye part
105 Jai ———
106 Goal
107 Zone
110 Hillary's conquest
114 Exhortation in Dallas
117 One who misleads
118 ——— say (seemingly)
119 Of the sun: It.
120 Moon goddess
121 Hide away
122 Writer Peter B. and family
123 Parking-lot mishaps

DOWN

1 Curves
2 Barton eager, for short
3 Euler
4 Separates, as metals
5 Argentine terrain
6 The day, in France
7 Beasts of burden
8 Refer to
9 Locale for a shalet
10 Irish sea god
11 Indian mulberry
12 Pesse from Green Bay
13 Religious house
14 Sierra ———
15 Sea eagles
17 Hammer part
19 Sidestep
20 Small dog
22 ——— flag, as over a bier
24 Chantense Edith
30 Sleeping places
31 ——— favor (requests)
32 Road sign
33 College grounds: Var.
34 Fireburg job
35 Eighty, to Lincoln
37 Biblical captain
38 Perfect-game Ens score
39 Charred atom
40 Grid official
42 Oct. 31 needs
46 Phone
47 Little, in Spain
48 Damage
49 Egyptian heaven
51 Acquires the knack
52 Insect
53 Hwy.
55 Complaint about Kansas City
61 Oklahoma city
62 Pillage
64 Through thick ———
67 German drink
68 Like Dali's watches
69 Arab vessel
70 College official
71 Like March weather
72 Possessive
76 Form of Helen
77 Dice number
80 Troublesome
82 Sound loudly
85 Spot or shine
86 Shad dish
87 Wheat, in France
88 Spent unwisely
91 Faroe winds
94 Customarily
95 Locales for games
96 Norse explorer
97 Aegean island
98 Obliterates
99 Anointed
100 Theda and family
101 Tilting
104 Burl or Saint
106 Latin-study word
107 With competence
108 Horse color
109 Literary Jane
111 Garden
112 Dignished
113 ——— bien
115 Ordinal suffix
116 Chinese cooking dish

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

W	A	S	K	U	P	A	M	A	I	N	A	L	M	A	S	P	I	T
I	G	N	O	R	E	B	A	R	C	O	T	E	A	R	S	C	E	N	A
T	H	E	P	E	A	N	U	T	M	E	G	S	T	A	T	E	U	R	A	L	S
S	A	D	E	N	O	S	I	E	R	L	I	V	E	G	R	A	N	E	T
U	P	E	N	D	T	O	R	E	D	R	E	P	U	T	E
B	E	A	S	T	E	D	C	E	P	E	S	A	T	I	T
E	T	H	E	L	S	R	E	L	A	P	S	E	A	T	O	N	C	E
L	E	A	P	A	T	L	I	T	A	N	Y	L	A	M	E	S	R	A	B
A	R	R	O	Y	O	O	T	A	R	U	T	I	R	E	D	A	G	E
I	R	D	Y	Y	E	S	L	A	T	E	R	O	M	S	A	C	R	E
R	E	P	T	O	W	S	S	P	I	T	E	S	H	I	K	E	R
E	N	S	U	E	O	R	D	A	I	N	S	P	A	I	N	G
O	M	A	H	A	S	H	O	O	I	N	L	A	P	P	B	T	E
L	U	M	A	R	A	L	A	D	D	I	N	A	T	E	A	S	E	M
G	N	U	C	A	L	O	R	S	O	O	E	D	A	S	S	U	R	E
A	T	T	A	O	P	E	K	C	O	N	U	R	E	N	O	T	I	M	E
S	T	R	I	P	E	G	A	L	L	I	N	G	U	N	I	T	E	R
O	R	N	I	S	R	O	T	C	A	L	T	R	E	O	S
A	R	C	A	D	E	S	I	T	U	S	D	A	L	I	S
D	A	R	N	E	D	T	R	E	T	P	U	N	I	S	H	A	G	U	E
I	M	A	G	E	F	R	O	M	S	O	U	P	T	O	P	E	A	N	U	T	S
R	A	G	E	D	M	I	N	I	A	R	R	E	T	L	I	N	N	E	T
E	L	K	S	S	A	Y	S	F	R	E	S	H	L	A	I	S	S	E

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	11	52	Clear
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Cloudy
ANKARA	—3	27	Cloudy
ATHENS	11	52	Clear
BEIRUT	10	50	Cloudy
BELGRADE	2	36	Cloudy
BERLIN	1	34	Snow
BRUSSELS	3	37	Overcast
BUCHAREST	—4	25	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	—10	14	Overcast
CASABLANCA	14	57	Clear
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	11	52	Clear
DUBLIN	6	43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Clear
FLORENCE	10	50	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	2	36	Cloudy
GENEVA	0	32	Overcast
HELSINKI	1	34	Snow
ISTANBUL	7	45	Clear
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Clear
LISBON	9	48	Clear
LONDON	5	41	Clear
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy
MADRID	10	50	Clear
MILAN	7	45	Clear
MONTREAL	—16	3	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—10	14	Overcast
MUNICH	—2	28	Cloudy
NEW YORK	0	32	Snow
NICE	13	55	Cloudy
OSLO	1	34	Clear
PARIS	3	37	Cloudy
PRAGUE	0	32	Overcast
ROME	12	55	Cloudy
SOFIA	—1	30	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	—1	30	Cloudy
TEHRAN	2	36	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	9	48	Variable
TUNIS	13	55	Cloudy
VIENNA	1	34	Cloudy
WARSAW	0	32	Overcast
WASHINGTON	2	36	Clear
ZURICH	—1	30	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 7, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i) —irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Bueribond ... SF851.75
— (d) Conbar ... SF700
— (d) Grobar ... SF839
— (d) Stockbar ... SF983

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.
— CHF Fund ... SF24.23
— Crossbow Fund ... SF4.91
— FIF Fund N V ... $7.94

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.
— (w) Capital Int'l ... $15.85
— (w) Capital Italia S A ... $8.17

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses ... SF273.25
— (d) Canasec ... SF505
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF73.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF97.25
— (d) Energie-Valor ... SF87
— (d) Usec ... SF533
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF124

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT
— (d) Concentra ... DM21.10
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM74.90

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $19.27
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs '77 ... $54.51
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $17.96
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $34.19
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ... $12.40

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ... $36.58
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $6.39

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $58.31
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia ... $12.67

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A
—+(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd ... SF441.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF246

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund ... $101.68
— (w) Sterling Fund ... $102.10

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $13.61

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est. ... SF1,556.50
— (r) Securswiss ... SF941

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ... SF696.50
— (d) Intervalor ... SF98
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF269.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. ... SF258.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ... SF82.50
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF95.67

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S Sh ... SF34
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF76.75
— (d) Convert-Invest ... SF60
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ... SF212.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SF94.50
— (d) Globinvest ... SF65.50
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SF51
— (d) Remetac-Invest ... SF319.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh ... SF123
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr Est ... SF174.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantictonds ... DM14.40
— (d) Europafonds ... DM27.90
— (d) Unifonds ... DM18.30
— (d) Unirenta ... DM40.50
— (d) Unispecial I ... DM80.80

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ... $7.44
(d) Trusteor Int Fd (AEIF) ... $8.14
Austral. Select Fd ... $1.40
(w) Brownivest ... $14.22
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LFL149
(d) Citadel Fund ... $3.02
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $815.96
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs ... $8.91
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ... $13.43
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V ... $9.24
(w) D.G.O. ... $40.14
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) ... $0.98
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $14.07
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $11.94
(w) Europe Obligations ... LFL1,033
(w) First Intern'l Fd ... $128.35
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. ... $13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $28.76
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ... SFL1,814
(d) Formula Selection Fd ... SF70.12
(d) Fondital ... $10.08
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interina ... DM41.81
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-div.) ... $0.72
(w) Future Australs Fd ... $6.42
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l ... $8.13
(w) Harding Intl. Fd ... $9.68
(w) Hausmann Holdgs NV ... $7,573
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet ... $25.02
(d) Ioofund ... $9.87
(d) Interfund S.A. ... $1.53
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $119.89
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) ... $25.00
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $5.63
(r) Invest Atlantiques ... $33.65
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $9.09
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ... $7.15
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $18.47
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $49.16
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $20.28
(d) KB Income Fund ... LFL858
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $11.88
(w) Kleinworth Bens. Jap F. ... $24.97
(r) Leverage Cap Hold ... $31.85
(w) Luxfund ... $20.34
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. ... $37.36
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund ... $9.60
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $2.94
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund ... $1.44
(w) Nippon Fund ... $51.37
(w) Nor Amer. Inv Fund ... $6.96
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd. ... $8.22
(r) Pegasus Intern'l ... $8.06
(w) N.A.M.P. ... $63.87
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $23.81
(d) Renta Fund ... $1.941
(d) Rentinvest ... LFL28
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.80
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF96.10
Share Realty N.V. ... SF75.51
Share International N.V. ... $4.62
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM28.90
(d) Soros Fund ... $280.15
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $2.95
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. (Sea) ... $29.89
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N V ... $40.99
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $34.18
(w) United Cap Inv Fd ... $3.15
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd ... $11.40
(w) Western Growth Fd ... $6.00
(w) Western Hedge Fund ... $1,334.00
(w) West Proprietary N.V. ... $1,496.62
(d) World Equity Grth Fd ... $417.24
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $51.39
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3,338.83

DM - Deutsche Mark. * - Ex-dividend. z New N.A - Not available; SF - Belgian francs; LF - Luxembourg francs. SF - Swiss francs; + - Offer prices, a - Asked, b - bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit

BOOKS

REMEMBER ME

By Fay Weldon. Random House. 243 pp. $7.95.

LADY ORACLE

By Margaret Atwood. Simon & Schuster. 345 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Is it ultimately impossible for a man to understand the existential rage of contemporary women? So one might conclude from this reviewer's failure to completely appreciate these two novels, both of whose plots hinge on female rage—at fathers and mothers, husbands and lovers, and middle-class, monogamous society in general. But naturally I prefer to think that the fault lies in the way these stories are constructed. Take Fay Weldon's "Remember Me," the fourth novel by the English-born, New Zealand-raised author of "The Fat Woman's Joke," "Down Among the Women" and "Female Friends," and a playwright who wrote several of the early episodes of "Upstairs, Downstairs."

The rage that provides the animus—in both senses of the word—of "Remember Me" belongs to Madeleine Katkin, the resentful shunted-off wife of a London architect named Jarvis Katkin. When Madeleine is killed in an automobile crash while returning from a computer-date in Cambridge, her rage seems to get loose and affect in one way or another practically every other character in Miss Weldon's story, from Margot Bailey, the taciturn doctor's wife who suddenly turns into a harridan, to the morgue attendants who somehow can't bring themselves to lock up Madeleine's remains in the freezer. What happens in "Remember Me" after Madeleine's accident involves the coming-to-terms of all the novel's characters with this mysteriously unleashed rage.

Now it may be that Madeleine's infectious anger is meant to be a premise of "Remember Me," a first principle, like King Lear's unrealistic obtuseness, which gets his particular tragedy going. That would certainly be suggested by the extreme stylization of her story, which requires us to pay closer attention to the playfully ironic voice of her narrator ("Who will take responsibility for Madeleine's situation? No one, Madeleine must shoulder it herself.") than to the actual events of the novel. And God knows that on any level of reality Margot Bailey's sudden outburst is eloquent: "'Oh, I have wasted my life,' cries Margot in her heart. 'I am nearly old and I have known nothing . . . I have wasted my youth, the body God have me; I have muffled it up with respectability and the terror of experience. I have given myself away for the sake of my children, my husband, my home . . . Is there nothing left for me?'"

Still, despite its narrative technique, "Remember Me" depends to some degree on the realism of its characters' behavior. And when you realize that it was Madeleine who first insisted that her marriage to Jarvis be open to outside affairs and free of any attendant jealousy, it is difficult to feel sympathy with her rage when Jarvis brings another woman into their home. Moreover, Miss Weldon offers at least some sort of literal explanation for Madeleine's posthumous power to make trouble for those who survive her: "Some spurt of power coming from God knows where . . . provided more than enough energy to transcend a perfectly commonplace death." The combination of our lack of sympathy for Madeleine and our incredulity at this "spurt of power from God knows where" is sufficient to undermine all the many intelligent things that Miss Weldon has done in "Remember Me," and makes us take it less than completely seriously.

The rage is more repressed in Margaret Atwood's "Lady Oracle," the third novel by a Canadian writer who has published seven volumes of poetry, as well as an earlier novel, "Surfacing," that generated considerable power until it fell apart at the end. Repressed rage prompts Joan Foster to eat compulsively and grow hugely fat in response to her mother's seeming lack of love for her. It fractures her self-awareness, forcing her to lead a triple life as the docile wife of a young Canadian radical, the mistress of the "concreate" poet who calls himself "the Royal Porcupine," and the secret author not only of successful costume Gothics, but also of a best-selling book of automatic writing called "Lady Oracle." And it eventually leads Joan to fake her own death and flee to a town outside of Rome, which is where we find her hiding at the beginning of the novel, about to relate the story of how she got there.

Indeed, repressed rage may even account for why Joan tells her story so entertainingly, for sublimation of anger is as good an explanation as any for the wryness of Joan's view of herself and the energy of her satire.

Unhappily, Miss Atwood, like Miss Weldon, depends to a degree on the realism of her plot, and it is here that her book turns sour. In order for us to understand why Joan must fake her own death, we have to sympathize with her fear that her husband will find out what her childhood was like. But Joan has described this childhood so amusingly that it is impossible for us to share her view of it as a fearful secret. It is as if only she can perceive the extreme degree of her rage; thus, only she can fear the consequences of its bursting out. As a result, half the plot of "Lady Oracle" finally comes to seem ridiculous.

Of course, as I've said, it may be that this sort of rage requires no motive or elaboration; it may be recognizable to all but me as a condition of contemporary life amounting almost to a sex-linked characteristic. Still, in reading both these novels, I failed to understand it. So I must regard both these authors as having failed to properly explain it.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



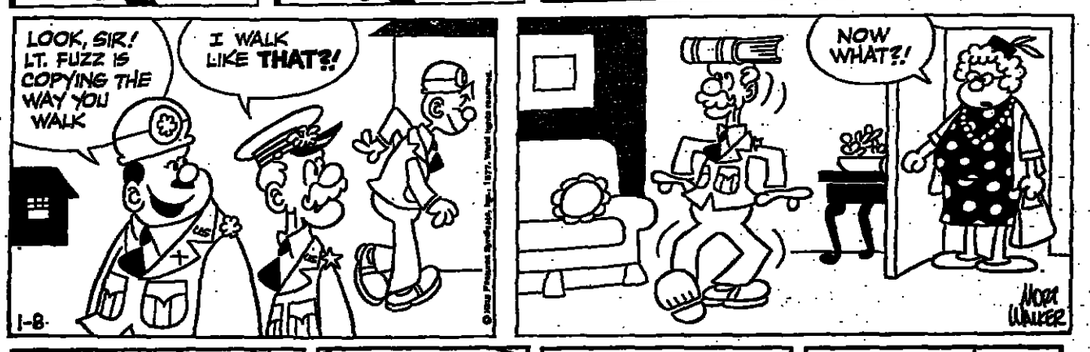
B.C.



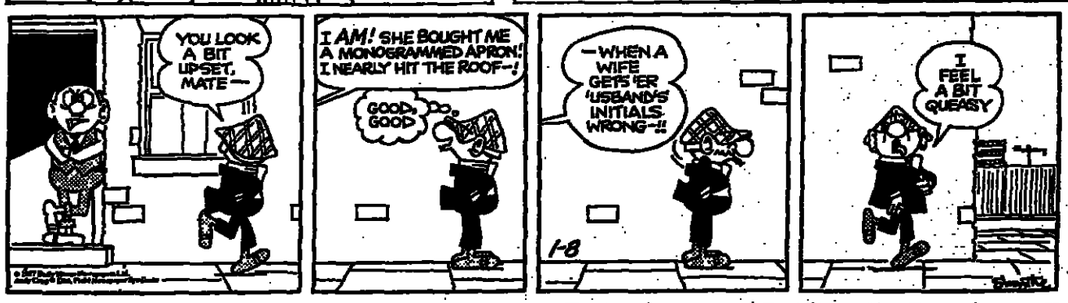
BLONDIE



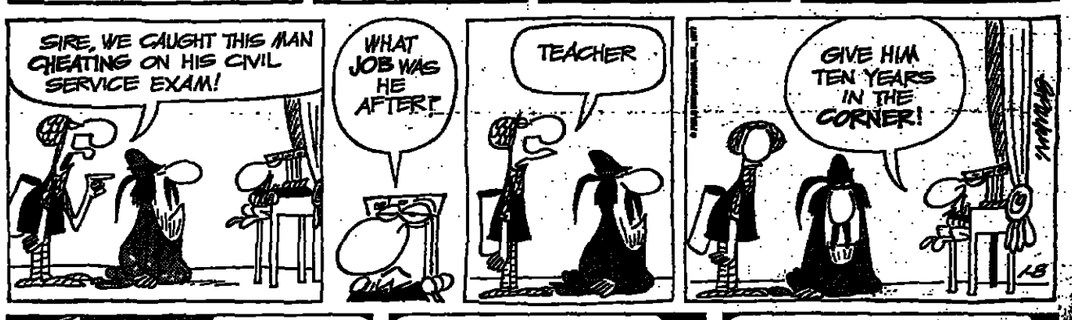
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



BRADLEY EDGESON

REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

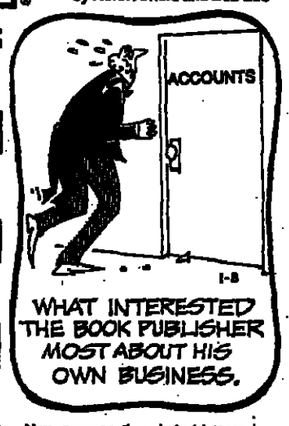
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENZOO

HOBAR

DAUSIN

TINKTE



WHAT INTERESTED THE BOOK PUBLISHER MOST ABOUT HIS OWN BUSINESS.

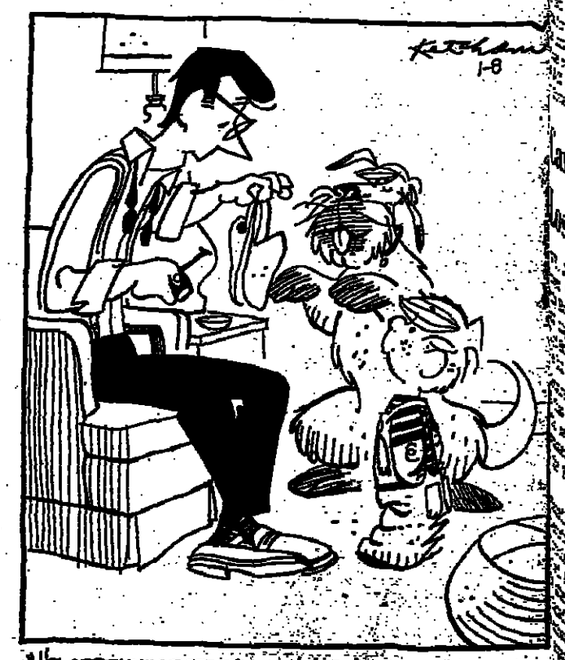
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print surprise answer here: ( ) " ( ) "

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CIVIL SNOWY TARTAR DEFILE
Answer: "Tense" atmosphere caused by rubbing—"FRICTION"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Vikings Versus Raiders: Super Bowl Matchup of Contrasting Styles

By Bob Oates

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7.—In ...ent winters the Super Bowl ...e has sometimes been a drag. ... buildup. Big bust. Accent on ...ense and running plays. Two ...servative football teams trying ... to lose.

Not this year.

Two offensive teams made it ... year—two passing teams—... if they don't lose their nerve ... week in the fierce pressure, ...'ll see a very different cham...nship game Sunday at Pasa... when the Oakland Raiders ...et the Minnesota Vikings in ...per Bowl XI.

The matchup: Oakland's classy, ...sic pocket passer, left-handed ...mmy Stabler, vs. Minnesota's ...conventional, unpredictable ...lout passer, Fran Tarkenton.

The question: Do you have a ...tter chance to win the cham...nship throwing grenades out ... a bomb shelter, as Stabler ...es, or throwing on the run, as ...rkenton does?

Stabler's ramparts are the ...ntest in the National Football ...ague. Some say his offensive ...e gives him the best protection ...gifted passer has ever had. But ...rkenton doesn't even need ...otection. His running feet are ...s shield.

On a given Oakland play, ...ahler's receivers race to both ...elines and down the middle ... the goal line while their quar...rback stands patiently in his ...elter, peeking over the ran...rts, waiting for one of the ...ivers to run clear.

On a typical Minnesota play, ...r contrast, it is the quarterback ...ho races to the sidelines—usual... one way or the other, but ...metimes both. His receivers ...ight be anywhere. As a rule, ...owever, Tarkenton ignores them ...l except a running back. When *...e defense is sufficiently spread,* ...e dumps the ball a few yards to ...back.

Stabler's style is to bomb the ...en man (wide receiver or tight ...d) regardless of whether he is ...r to the left, far to the right ... out of sight, down the middle. Tarkenton's style is to dump to ...e open back.

And that's the difference be...een Oakland and Minnesota, ...cutting passing teams that beat ...n the running teams and the ...efensive teams and the other conservative teams this season on the road to the Super Bowl.



Cliff Branch
. . . Raider Speed.

The Raiders, champions of the American Conference, are favored by 5 1/2 points over the club that defeated the Rams for the championship of the National Conference.

All 103,424 Rose Bowl seats have been sold and the game will set a Super Bowl attendance record.

The series began in the Coliseum Jan. 15, 1967, when Green Bay routed Kansas City, 35-10. Pittsburgh won last year's renewal from Dallas, 21-17, in Miami's Orange Bowl.

Here are some of the things that can be said about Game XI:

—*It will reduce, by one, the ranks of the pro football clubs that "can't win the big one."*

Under Al Davis, the Raiders have been the nation's most successful football team for the last 12 years, winning more regular-season games than any competitor since Davis became their coach (in 1963) and chief executive officer (1967).

Still, Oakland has never won the last big game of any season. It advanced furthest in 1967, winning the AFL title that year but losing the Super Bowl in Miami, 33-14, in Vince Lombardi's last Green Bay game.

Under Bud Grant, Minnesota is in the Super Bowl this year for the fourth time—breaking the all-time record it previously shared with Miami and Dallas. But unlike those two, the Vikings have never won a Super Bowl. They haven't, in fact, come close.

Having It Easy

With Joe Kapp at quarterback, the Vikings were ripped by Kansas City at New Orleans in Game IV, 23-7, and with Tarkenton in charge they were trampled by Miami at Houston in game VIII, 24-7, and by Pittsburgh at New Orleans again in game IX, 16-6.

It is sometimes said by their critics that the Vikings have never been the best team in their conference—that they've made it to the Super Bowl four times by easily winning the NFL's easiest division and lucking out in the playoffs with the home field advantage in frozen Minnesota.

This is a rap the Vikings are here to live down.

—*History is against the Vikings, who represent the clearly inferior of the NFL's two conferences.*

Teams from Oakland's conference, the AFC, have won the last four Super Bowls and seven of the last eight.

Since Lombardi passed from the scene at the end of Game II, only Dallas has won for the NFC. The 10-year standings: AFC 7, NFC 3.

—*The Super Bowl maturity factor is against Oakland.*

With one exception, the game has always been won by the team with the most Super Bowl experience. The conference champions are both required by NFL rules to spend the week ahead of the event near the game site, and the turmoil there has unnerved most teams and players, even veterans.

Only three or four Raiders are old enough to have been with the club in its only prior Super Bowl appearance nine years ago. The Vikings, by contrast, are in their third Super Bowl in four years. They know all about the turmoil.

Despite all that, however, the Vikings strangely hold one unenviable record. They're the only team to lose with the most Super Bowl experience. After blowing Game VIII to Miami, the Vikings lost Game IX to a Pittsburgh team seeing the Super Bowl for the first time.

—*The player of the game this time if Minnesota wins is likely to be Chuck Foreman, the running back who on his record is the best athlete in Super Bowl XI.*



Ron Yary
. . . Viking strength.

Against good teams, Minnesota doesn't run very well, but when it does, it's usually Foreman making a big play. His 62-yard line buck beat the Rams, for instance, to get here.

In the unorthodox Minnesota system, Tarkenton plays ball-control with short passes to Foreman and the other running backs, Brent McClanahan, Robert Miller and Sammy Johnson.

Although, typically, a Minnesota offensive play originates as a Tarkenton pass to a back, the pass tends to be so short that the play ought properly to be thought of a running play. Often it's better than a run—and better than a real pass—because the ball goes to a good runner in the open. Give Foreman some running room and he'll inflict more damage than he can running out of the backfield.

Now preparing for his third Super Bowl, Tarkenton has an advantage he never had before—more weapos. His wide receivers, Sammie White and Ahmad Rashad, compare with possibly the best this game has seen.

Tarkenton doesn't throw to them much against good teams—he didn't throw to White in the Rams' game last week—but if he wants to use them, and if he can, they're there.

—*The Raiders use passes to set up their running plays. Their game plan against Minnesota Sunday is expected to be roughly the same one they've used for the last 12 years. They'll throw until they take the lead, whereupon they'll threaten the pass and run.*

If this is the most unusual passing team in the league, it's also the most unusual running team. The Raiders seldom sweep, and seldom run to their right. They just hit the line, they hit the left side of the line.

Power Game

As coached by John Madden, the Raiders, on a running down, will unconventionally station their tight end and also their halfback to the left of center. Then with the halfback leading the way, they'll send 225-pound fullback Mark van Eghen plowing into a hole created by 6-5, 265-pound left tackle Art Shell and 6-5, 255-pound left guard Gene Upshaw.

This is the Oakland running attack and it even worked against Pittsburgh last week, although maybe you should throw that game out. Quite possibly, the Steelers remain the best team in the land but couldn't prove it against Oakland because they had lost their backfield and their kicking *game to injury.*

There are two reasons why Madden and Davis stick to a simple running scheme with few sweeps and traps: First, they don't like to waste time practicing running plays; second, they intentionally gear the Raiders' run offense to the pass offense. A pull-out block doesn't resemble a pass block but a power block does, so the Raiders concentrate on power blocking.

They'd really rather pass, and do, to gifted receivers. Their speed is Cliff Branch, their move man Fred Biletnikoff, their depth Morris Bradshaw and Mike Siani, and they throw to tight end Dave Casper when the others are covered.

Stabler's job on a given play is merely to ascertain whether Casper is among those being double-covered. He throws to whoever is singled and while waiting for the defense to commit itself, he looks bored. He is called Snake, *and you sometimes wonder if he's* asleep back there in his iron pocket. But when he uncoils and throws, he's deadly.

Stabler's faithful bodyguards include a 270-pound guard, George Buehler, plus 260-pound tackle John Vella and 250-pound center Dave Dalby, not to mention Shell and Upshaw.

—*Defensively, neither Oakland nor Minnesota ranks this year among the powers in a league which normally sends its best two defensive clubs to the Super Bowl. The irony of this game—for a Super Bowl game—is that both teams are going to have to come out of the gate throwing because neither can count on stopping the other.*

Oakland's 3-8 defensive configuration—with a three-man line—couldn't be worse for a team going against Minnesota.

The way to beat Tarkenton is to surround him with your defensive ends and keep him from scrambling outside. But Oakland doesn't have any defensive ends. It has a mountain on one side, 6-7 John Matuszak, and on the other a 273-pound defensive tackle, Otis Sistrunk.

Heavy-Footed

Watching Sistrunk and the mountain trying to contain Tarkenton should provide some of Sunday's best humor.

Nor does Oakland have the *light-footed linebackers it takes* to stick with Foreman and Minnesota's other fast backs. One of Oakland's more effective players this season, Monte Johnson, 6-5, 240, is probably the slowest linebacker in America. Of the four who start at linebacker for the Raiders, only Ted Hendricks has shown the savvy to play along with Tarkenton.

As for Minnesota's defense, it's even stranger. The Vikings this season haven't stopped a good running club yet. But they defend brilliantly on the goal line and they defend effectively against passes with possibly the league's top pair of cornerbacks, Bobby Bryant and Nat Wright.

The Vikings probably expect Stabler to march some against them, but not always all the way and not often with bombs into the zones manned by Bryant and Wright.

The Raiders will probably give ground to Tarkenton. They don't have the personnel to keep him from scrambling and dumping his usual short passes—but they think you can beat a scrambler with a snake any time by outscoring him. And that's the idea of the game.



Associated Press.

Fran Tarkenton prepares for Super Bowl action by relaxing in hotel lobby before team's final workout.

Cancer Doesn't Stop Collegian From Playing for All-Stars

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 7 (AP).—Joe Roth, star quarterback at the University of California who was selected for three post-season bowl games, has confirmed that he is undergoing treatment for cancer.

It is the second time in three years that cancer has been discovered in the 21-year-old senior football player.

"I don't want to talk too much about it," said Roth, reached in Honolulu, where he is preparing for the Hula Bowl game tomorrow. "But I'll say that I've been having treatments for a few weeks and things are looking real good.

"I've had the stuff oefore so it's not that big of a deal for me. I have been medically cleared to play in the bowl games. I feel fine . . . and I plan to play Saturday."

Roth confirmed he has been receiving chemotherapy at UC Medical Center in San Francisco after several lumps were found in his chest. Three years ago, Roth had a malignant growth removed from his neck.

The 6-foot-4, 205-pound quarterback was selected to play in the Japan Bowl next week.

California coach Mike White said, "I've been very close to Joe over the past month, and I'm just tremendously amazed at the amount of courage he's shown under the circumstances."

A preseason Heisman Trophy candidate and a pro prospect, Roth says he still hopes to be drafted by the pros.

"I never expected to get this far," he said. "I'm just happy to be alive and happy to be here."



United Press International.

LOCKING THE WAY—76ers' George McGinnis, in front of Lakers' Kermit Washington, knocks away his jump shot during an NBA game easily won by Philadelphia.

Rosewall Doesn't Show His Age in Gaining Australian Semi

From Wire Dispatches

MELBOURNE, Jan. 7.—Australia's grand old man of tennis, Ken Rosewall, defeated defending champion Mark Edmondson, 6-4, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4, today to enter the semifinals of the $200,000 Australian Open tennis tournament.

Rosewall, 42, and 20 years older than fellow-Australian Edmondson, capitalized on his opponent's shaky form to revenge last year's semifinal defeat here.

"Today circumstances were different. I was the one with nothing to lose this time," said Rosewall.

The Australian will meet Roscoe Tanner of the United States in the semifinals. Tanner took just 1 hour 22 minutes to rout Australian Davis Cup player Phil Dent, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

In tomorrow's other semifinal, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina will meet Australia's John Alexander.

Both matches today were played in temperatures that reached 101 degrees at center court. Eighteen fans were treated for heat exhaustion.

Rosewall, who has made the semifinals of the Australian nationals seven times and won the crown four times since 1953, was in total control of his opponent, who was not born when Rosewall started playing world class tennis.

Rosewall, who needed 2 hours 42 minutes to win, said he thought Edmondson had a psychological problem of being the defending champion.

"It's hard for a young man like Edmondson to try and defend his title—it's hard enough to win," he said.

Edmondson said his biggest problem was his failure to get his first service working. "I couldn't get the first ball in, and gave Rosewall the chance to move in on my second serve," he said.

"Had I got the first ball in, I might have been able to do better, but I have this problem and I've got to try and sharpen my serving rhythm and put my opponents on the defensive. But it just didn't work today."

Lew Hoad, the blond muscleman of the famous Australian tennis twins of the 1960s, shook his head and said, "He (Rosewall) is an amazing little man, isn't he?"

Except for two spurts by Edmondson, Rosewall was in total control.

Edmondson pushed the veteran into a tiebreaker when Rosewall dropped two set points while leading 5-3 in the second set. But Edmondson made unforced errors giving Rosewall the tiebreaker and the set 7-6.

In the last set, when Rosewall broke for a lead of 4-3, Edmondson hit a number of backhand winners to get back to 4-4. But Edmondson, leading 40-15 on his service, hit four consecutive first serves to Rosewall's powerful backhand, and Rosewall reeled off three clean winners in a row and forced a volley error to get the break needed for victory.

Tanner unleashed many well placed ground shots against the lanky Dent.

"I just can't believe I played so well," Tanner said. "I tried to mix my serves up a bit to break Dent's game and everything seemed to fall into place."

Tanner, who did not drop his service, credited improvement in his game to recent coaching from U.S. Davis Cup coach Tony Trabert.

New Star

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Australian Wendy Turnbull reached the semifinals on the first stop of the Virginia Slims women's tennis circuit today while second and third-seeds Virginia Wade and Martina Navratilova advanced to the quarterfinals.

Turnbull, who earned less than $3,000 last year, put away 19-year-old Beth Norton, of the United States, 6-2, 6-2, to qualify for a meeting with the winner of a quarterfinal today between defending champion Chris Evert and fifth-seeded Sue Barker.

Wade, Britain's top women's court star, won 6-0, 6-2, against South Africa's Linky Boshoff, but Navratilova, who defected to the United States from Czechoslovakia, was pressed to pull out a 7-6, 6-4 victory against unseeded Kristien Shaw of the United States.

Winning Leads to More Demands in NBA

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7 (UPI).—When Don Nelson took over as head coach of the Milwaukee Bucks, a victory was as rare as a nice winter day here. But the Bucks have now progressed so far that Nelson is even criticizing their victories.

The Bucks beat the Buffalo Braves, 119-111 last night at the Milwaukee Arena for their seventh triumph in the last nine games as Nelson, whose coaching won-lost record is 8-12 since taking over for Larry Costello, said:

"It wasn't one of our best efforts but we'll take it."

He said he was unhappy with the way his team almost blew a 17-point lead in the fourth quarter. "I think we thought the game was over and we went to garbage time too early," Nelson said. "We were giving up easy baskets nearly every time and that's something we can't do."

Buffalo pulled to within six points at 114-108 before Bobby Dandridge, the game's hero with 27 points, hit a basket and a free throw to put the game away.

Cavaliers 129, Warriors 100

At Richfield, Ohio, Austin Carr, who sat out the fourth quarter, tossed in his season-high of 28 points as the Cavaliers hit 43-of-87 field-goal attempts during the first three periods en route to a 129-100 victory over Golden State.

Pacers 103, Hawks 95

At Atlanta, all-star guard Billy Knight scored a season-high 41 points to lead Indiana to a 103-95 victory over the Hawks for its fourth straight triumph.

College Basketball

East

Adelphi 85, St. Joseph's 63.
Connecticut 52, St. Peter's 50.
Massachusetts 110, Duquesne 97.
Siena 87, Buffalo 76.

South

Furman 88, Jacksonville 74.
Indiana St. 74, Centenary 71.
Memphis St. 82, Okla. City 72.

Midwest

Ashland 59, Frank. & Marshall 50.
Illinois 89, Ohio St. 72.
Michigan 102, Northwestern 85.
Michigan St. 64, Wisconsin 61.
Muskingum 83, Ohio Wesleyan 70
Purdue 80, Indiana 63.

Southwest

Abil. Christian 67, Tarleton 60.
Houston 111, Houston Baptist 79.
John Brown 90, NE Okla. St. 88.
W. Texas St. 77, New Mexico St .69.

West

Arizona 80, San Diego St. 77.
Long Beach St. 79, UC Santa Barb. 63.
Oregon Tech 75, Warner Pacific 70.
San Francisco 95, Portland 73.
Seattle 73, Santa Clara 64.
Washington 85, California 75.
Wash. St. 80, Stanford 68.

Tournament

FAIRFIELD CLASSIC
(Championship)
Fairfield 101, Hofstra 91.
(Consolation)
St. Francis (Pa.) 89, Lehigh 83.

Michaels Named Coach of Jets

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., Jan. 7 (UPI).—The New York Jets have elevated Walt Michaels from the ranks of their assistants to make him the head coach.

Michaels, 47, becomes the seventh head coach in the football club's 17-year history, although two of his predecessors—Ken Shipp and Mike Holovak—performed on an interim basis. He also becomes the team's fifth head coach in the past three seasons.

Michaels takes over for Lou Holtz, who quit prior to the final game of the season to accept the head coaching position of the University of Arkansas. Holovak, the club's director of scouting, coached the Jets to a season-ending 42-3 loss to the Cincinnati Bengals.

Proell Regains Top Spot by Victory in Downhill

PFRONTEN, West Germany, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Regaining the form that helped her gain fame on the international ski circuit, Annemarie Proell-Moser of Austria today won a women's World Cup downhill race and regained the World Cup overall lead.

Before 10,000 spectators, "La Proell," as the Austrian girl has been dubbed by her numerous admirers, scored a close victory over Marie-Thérèse Nadig, the Swiss Alpine ace who bagged two gold medals in the 1972 Winter Olympics.

The victory, achieved in ideal conditions, catapulted Proell, 23, into the World Cup lead with 117 points. She had won the title five straight years before sitting out last season.

Proell won today in 1 minute 20 seconds to 1:20.86 for runner-up Nadig. Irene Epple of West Germany finished third in 1:21.45.

"I guess I made a great race," said a beaming Proell after the competition, held on a 2,100-meter slope.

Brigitte Totschnig-Habersatter of Austria, a 1976 Olympic silver medalist in the slalom, placed fourth and Switzerland's Bernadette Zurbriggen came in next.

Moser-Proell said her triumph showed she was back in condition after weaknesses in earlier races this season.

"I raced well. I did everything right. It was my fourth victory here and my 44th in World Cup competition," she said.

"You try to win points in every race but it's too early to speak about a World Cup victory this season," she added. "I'll do my best but we'll have to wait and see if it happens."

Nadig said: "To be beaten by someone like Annemarie is even satisfying. No other girl has the will to win like she does and this gives her the advantage. I made a mistake at the top. I know exactly where I lost time."

WOMENS' DOWNHILL

1. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria, 1:20.00; 2. Marie-Therese Nadig, Switz., 1:20.86; 3. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:21.45; 4. Brigitte Totschnig Habersatter, Austria, 1:21.63; 5. Bernadette Zurbriggen, Switz., 1:21.91; 6. Nicola Spiess, Austria, 1:22.07; 7. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 1:22.13; 8. Rifi Denfl, Austria, 1:22.29; 9. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:22.35; 10. Martina Ellmer, Austria, 1:22.42.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria, 117 points; 2. Brigitte Totschnig Habersatter, Austria, 104; 3. Lise-Marie Morerod, Switz., 95; 4. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 77; 5. Nicola Spiess, Austria, 53; 6. Marie-Therese Nadig, Switz., 44; 7. Cindy Nelson, US, 41; 8. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 36; 9. Claudia Giordani, Italy, 34; 10. Elena Matosa, Iran, 32.

Transitions

BASEBALL

LOS ANGELES — Obtained Randall (Quincy) Hill, pitcher, from the Phillies to complete trade that sent Ted Sizemore to Philadelphia for Johnny Oates.

MILWAUKEE—Signed Ken Sanders, relief pitcher, as free agent.

NHL HOCKEY

BOSTON—Assigned Darryl Edestrand, defenseman, to Rochester and recalled Stan Jonathan, forward.

DETROIT — Called up Fred Berry, center; Kevin Schamehorn, right wing; and Dwight Schofield, defenseman, from Kalamazoo farm club.

NFC FOOTBALL

NEW ORLEANS — Tom Blanchard, punter, announced his retirement.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	20	14	.588	—
NY Knicks	20	17	.514	2 1/2
Boston	17	18	.486	3 1/2
Buffalo	15	23	.395	7
NY Nets	12	24	.333	9

Central Division

Cleveland	22	14	.611	—
Houston	20	13	.606	1/2
San Antonio	20	17	.541	2 1/2
New Orleans	19	17	.528	3
Washington	17	17	.500	4
Atlanta	13	27	.325	11

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Denver	24	12	.667	—
Detroit	21	15	.583	3
Indiana	19	20	.487	6 1/2
Kansas City	17	20	.459	7 1/2
Chicago	12	21	.364	10 1/2
Milwaukee	11	27	.289	14

Pacific Division

Portland	25	13	.658	—
Los Angeles	22	14	.611	2
Golden State	19	18	.543	4 1/2
Seattle	20	19	.513	5 1/2
Phoenix	14	19	.424	8 1/2

Thursday's Games

Cleveland 129, Golden State 100 (Carr 28, Russell 18, Smith 16; Wilkes 22, C. Johnson 22).
Indiana 103, Atlanta 95 (Knight 41, Jones 19; Hudson 30, Henderson 19).
Milwaukee 119, Buffalo 111 (Dandridge 27, Bridgeman 16; Dantley 23, Smith 22).

Repeat Performance

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Olympic champions Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev retained the Soviet Union figure skating pairs title here yesterday with 142.49 points. Irina Vorobyeva and Alexander Vlasov finished second with 137.07 points (18 ordinals), while the bronze medal went to a young Moscow pair, Marina Cherkasova and Sergei Shakhrai, who were competing at the championship for the first time. They totaled 135.88 (27 ordinals).

Golfer Has Success With His New Clubs

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 7 (AP).—Mexican Victor Regalado parlayed his brand new clubs and 10 one-putts into a 5-under-par 66 and a one-stroke lead yesterday in the first round of the $200,000 Phoenix Open, the first golf tournament of the season.

The 28-year-old took the lead with the longest putt of his good day on the greens, a 45-footer on the 17th hole at the wet and soggy 6,726-yard Phoenix Country Club course.

Regalado, winner of the 1974 Pleasant Valley Classic, had some difficulties with the new driver and new set of irons he was using in competition for the first time. But he more than made up for it with his putting. He required only 26 strokes on the damp greens and holed three of them from 25 feet or more, one to save par.

One shot off the lead at 67 were U.S. Open champion Jerry Pate, George Burns and Danny Edwards, who credited his brother David, a member of the National Collegiate champion Oklahoma State team, for improvement in his game.

Pate, winner of two American titles and a Japanese event in his rookie season, had birdies on his last two holes while Burns birdied five in one stretch.

Larry Nelson, who finished just before darkness settled over the desert layout that was spotted by pools and puddles, had a share of the lead at one time but bogeyed his last two holes and had a 68.

Tom Weiskopf and PGA champion Dave Stockton headed a big group at 69.

Johnny Miller, the pre-tourney favorite and winner of five of the last six PGA tour events in Arizona, couldn't handle the unusual desert conditions—wet and cold. He shot a 74 and all but counted himself out of the chase for the $40,000 first prize.

"The first round usually is the key to my tournament," said Miller. "All the iron shots were kind of mushy, but that's nobody's fault. I just didn't play very well and my putting was awful."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	24	8	9	57	157	108
NY Islanders	23	9	6	52	139	92
Atlanta	19	14	7	45	130	123
NY Rangers	16	15	11	43	154	143

Smythe Division

St. Louis	17	13	5	39	116	144
Chicago	14	20	6	34	128	145
Minnesota	9	21	9	27	114	159
Colorado	10	23	6	26	111	142
Vancouver	11	26	4	26	114	170

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Montreal	30	5	6	66	201	92
Pittsburgh	16	16	8	40	127	135
Los Angeles	13	18	10	36	130	133
Detroit	13	23	5	31	117	148
Washington	11	23	6	28	106	157

Adams Division

Buffalo	24	11	4	52	142	102
Boston	24	12	3	51	151	121
Toronto	19	16	6	44	155	137
Cleveland	11	23	7	29	116	147

Thursday's Games

Washington 3, Pittsburgh 3 (Sirois 3, Meehan; Malone, Kehoe, Apps).
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 1 (Bennett 2, Watson, Lonsberry, Kelly, Leach, Goodenough; Unger).
Minnesota 7, Detroit 2 (Eriksson 2, Sharpley, Younghans, O'Brien, Beverley, Young; McKechnie, Libett).
Montreal 9, Buffalo 2 (Lafleur 2, Houle, Lambert, Robinson, Lapointe, Jarvis, Lemaire, Tremblay; Robert, Savard).

Russian Record Against the WHA Now Reaches 6-1

WINNIPEG, Canada, Jan. 7 (AP).—Alexander Yakusev's short-handed goal midway through the second period helped the Soviet nitional team to a 3-2 victory over the World Hockey Association's Winnipeg Jets last night. It was Russia's sixth victory in seven games against WHA teams on this tour. Yakushev's second goal of the game came with the Russians leading, 2-1. Defenseman Sergei Babinov broke up a Winnipeg rush at his blue-line and set up Yakushev with a breakaway pass.

Jets' goaltender Joe Daley appeared to have made the save but the puck trickled between his pads and into the net at 13:23.

Bobby Hull scored for the Jets in the second period and Barry Long scored the only goal of the third period.

NHL Canadiens Are So Good That Losers Can Only Laugh

BUFFALO, N.Y., Jan. 7 (UPI).—Montreal winger Guy Lafleur ...d coach Scotty Bowman had a ... of fun last night. Buffalo ...abre coach Floyd Smith even en...yed it a little bit.

"It was a pleasure to watch a ...am with all that talent work ... hard," Smith said after his ...ub was embarrassed, 9-2, by the ...nadiens in the Sabres' worst ...ss at home.

The Sabre-Canadiens games ...ve been high-scoring, free-shot... affairs, enjoyable to the fans. ...ost of the crowd, however, left ...re last night after the second ...riod as the Canadiens led, 7-1.

"Well, I was embarrassed," said ...mith. "The organization was ...barrassed, the fans were em...rrassed, everybody was."

"But what more do they want?" ...mith said. "They saw a great ...am in action. Unfortunately, it ...as the wrong team."

Lafleur, who leads the National Hockey League with 33 goals, one more than linemate Steve Shutt, started the rout with a tip-in of a pass from Shutt at 5:43 of the first period.

Rejean Houle scored on a breakaway a minute and a half later and defenseman Larry Robinson made it three goals in three minutes when he put a 40-foot slapshot past Buffalo goalie Gerry Desjardins as Montreal capitalized on Buffalo's defensive lapses.

Before the period was over, Montreal led 5-1 with goals by Yvon Lambert and Jacques Lemaire.

"We try hard since we had a lot of problems to beat them here," said Lafleur, whose club lost to the Sabres in a previous visit this season. "So tonight I think all the guys were ready because maybe we meet them in the playoffs and we got to beat them here."

Art Buchwald

Why Puerto Rico?

WASHINGTON—Everyone was amazed when President Ford announced in Vail, Colo., that he *wanted to make Puerto Rico* the 51st state. Washington could not figure out why the President chose to announce it just before he was leaving office.



Buchwald

For one thing, no one in the capital, much less Puerto Rico, knew anything about it. There hasn't been too much enthusiasm in Puerto Rico for becoming a state mainly because it would mean the Puerto Ricans would have to pay federal income taxes. Congress is not too thrilled about making Puerto Rico a state because it would mean pouring millions of dollars into the island that they were planning to give to New York City to help the *Puerto Ricans there.*

So the big question is what was on President Ford's mind? I think I can tell you: Mr. Ford *misspoke. What he intended to* propose was to make Poland the 51st state, but he said Puerto Rico by mistake.

Ever since his debate with Jimmy Carter, Mr. Ford has given great thought to Poland. In the debate he announced that the Polish people were *not under the* domination of the Soviet Union. Many people, particularly in the American Polish community, took umbrage *with this statement,* and some said it was Ford's biggest gaffe in the campaign.

This rankled Mr. Ford and he decided he would prove to the American people that he was right and they were wrong about Poland's position in world affairs.

He didn't know how to dramatize it, though. Had he been re-elected, he planned to ask Poland to join NATO. But since he lost he had to think of something else.

Last week, while he was skiing at Vail, he took a bad spill and as he tumbled down the hill he got a brainstorm. Why not make Poland the 51st state? This would show everyone he hadn't goofed on TV and that he was serious about his warm feelings toward the Polish people. It would make sense to have an American state right on the Soviet border and would screw up the Warsaw Pact something fierce.

As soon as the President returned to his chalet he told his wife, "Betty, the last act I'm going to do as President is to make *Poland the 51st state.*"

"That's nice," Mrs. Ford said. "Have you told anybody?"

"Nope. It's going to be my surprise. I'm going to go out now and announce it to the press."

"Don't slip," Mrs. Ford said. "It's awfully icy on the steps."

The President went outside where the press stood frozen, waiting for any tidbit of news.

"I am happy to announce," President Ford said, "that I'm going to recommend making *Puerto Rico our 51st state.*"

Everyone dashed to the telephone.

It was only after they had *disappeared that an aide said to* Mr. Ford, "Puerto Rico?"

"I meant Poland," Mr. Ford said. "Didn't I say Poland?"

"No, you said Puerto Rico."

"Why would I want to make Puerto Rico a state?" the President said.

"That's what I was going to ask you," the aide replied.

"Oh well," President Ford said, "it's *too late now. If I retract* my statement, both the Puerto Ricans and the Polish people will be mad at me. We better let it go."

"Don't you think you ought to notify Puerto Rico?"

"Why? They'll read about it in the newspapers. I can't understand why I would say Puerto Rico when I meant Poland. Maybe it's because they both start with a P. Well, let's get back to the ski run. We've only got a few more vacation days to go."

John Gardner Novel Wins U.S. Book Prize

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP).—The National Book Critics Circle *has named John Gardner's* "October Light" the best fiction work of 1976, and has given its top nonfiction award to Maxine *Hong Kingston,* for "The Woman Warrior."

Mr. Gardner's book deals with a feud between a brother and sister in a Vermont farm house. "The Woman Warrior" tells of a Chinese-American woman growing up in California.

The award for poetry went to Elizabeth Bishop for her "Geography III," and Bruno Bettelheim won the award for criticism for "The Uses of Enchantment," subtitled "The Meaning and Importance of Fairy Tales."

Mary Blume

There are no photos in the book because she felt they would be inappropriate: 'The book isn't about myself. It's about me seeing things, going through a period of time.'

Simone Signoret: Memories Shared, Unshared

PARIS (IHT).—One of the winter's most talked about and best selling books is "La Nostalgie N'Est Plus Ce Qu'Elle Etait" (from a New York graffito, "Nostalgia's not what it used to be"), a memoir by the actress Simone Signoret.

"In another week's time no one will be able to talk to me," Miss Signoret said, head spinning in the first glow of triumph. But a week later, and even several weeks later, one could of course still talk to her and find her just as astonished, as self-mocking, and even more deeply moved as readers' letters poured in.

"The mail is incredible. There's not one letter you can toss into the fire, not one you don't want to read at least twice. It's not possible not to answer them and sometimes one letter takes two hours.

"As an actress the mail you get *is not* very interesting, but this . . . There are kids who refer to things they heard about in their family—the Occupation and the Cold War—but *not told about as I told* them, or not told about at all. My own generation relives their own lives; there isn't a person who was 19 in 1940 who doesn't have a *story to tell. Lots of reac*tionaries write to say that now they understand us better."

Simone Signoret happens to have an amazingly acute memory, sometimes a very lonely thing to have. Towards the end of her book, she writes, "I can't swear that I have been entirely open in saying I am not nostalgic. Perhaps I have a nostalgia for memories that are not shared."

By the fire in her snug Paris living room, she elaborates. "I could cry if Montand says something happened a certain day and I know it happened another. If you don't remember things the same way that means you didn't have the same vibrations when the thing happened. One of the leitmotivs of the letters I get *is this sharing of memory.*"

Simone Signoret is a great listener and watcher. Describing her early days as a talking extra or, in French film jargon, a *silhouette,* she tells how carefully she observed everything that was going on—one of the rare insights she gives into her craft ("I don't talk shop because I'm not good at it. It's better to talk about the funny things that happen during a film. I can't talk about the mysteries of the *métier,* I'm too afraid that if I analyzed them they would disappear"). She is known to be outspoken but she is also extremely discreet, one of the reasons she delayed writing for so long:

"My memories don't belong only to me," she says. "The moment one talks about oneself one is talking about others, too." Her book *ends with the line,* "When I use the word we, it sounds possessive. But that's only for telling my tale. My memory or my nostalgia has made me spin threads, not forge chains."

Since she would rather ask questions than answer them, any interview becomes a series of interruptions and pretexts for interruptions that finally become a shared joke. First, the serious talk is put off until after lunch at the bistro next door. After a lighthearted lunch there *is* a series of invasions ranging from a neighbor with a problem, Miss Signoret's cleaning woman with lots of problems, to Miss Signoret's small grandson, Benjamin, with no problems at all but with lots of hugs and kisses. The interview is put off to an*other day.*

The other day arrives. The living room is quiet, the fire lighted. Her husband, Yves Montand, says he's going to see "Singin' in the Rain" for the third time. "Wouldn't you like to go, too?" Simone Signoret asks with transparent guile. No, let's talk. OK, she sighs, we'll talk.

Her book began, naturally, by Simone Signoret saying no. Many times. "Then I said yes maybe, which meant we can try. I thought it would be a long taped interview in which I yak, yak, yakked for five days or a week."

The resulting transcript was *shamingly awful and she put it aside. But she didn't* throw it away and kept circling it and eyeing it: "I *started thinking* what a shame not to tell about some things—our trip to the East in 1956, the United States. I put the transcript aside and started to write.

"I've never worked so hard in my life. The total need for aloneness is something I had never known before, the inability to listen to other people, look at things, the trying to concentrate. I had thought I could write in a bistro or between two conversations. I found myself working on a strict schedule, like my writer friends.

"I wondered am I acting the part of someone who writes? Am I really writing or copying the part? I haven't found the answer yet."

The answer is of course there, in 378 pages, funny, pungent, occasionally malicious, often moving, and with a fine use of irony that Miss Signoret says comes from the influence of Jacques Prévert and her days of hanging about the Café de Flore during the Occupation. The most talked-about section concerns a visit to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe 20 years ago right after the Budapest uprising. Simone Signoret and Yves Montand went there with heavy hearts because Montand felt he had to honor a contract for a concert tour. At a surprise dinner with Khrushchev, Molotov, Mikoyan, Malenkov and Bulganin, they had the unique opportunity—and probably the unique courage —to tell the Soviet leaders exactly what they felt about the Hungarian tragedy.

"It was the biggest part to write. I wanted to remember every single thing and to define ourselves in front of people as we did in front of Khrushchev."

Another section deals very amusingly and perceptively with Hollywood, but gossips looking for the inside story on Marilyn Monroe will find only an affectionate word portrait. There are no photographs in the book because Simone Signoret felt they would be inappropriate: "The book isn't about myself. It's about me seeing things, going through a period of time."

The period of time is one in which Simone Signoret and Yves Montand have been attacked equally by the right and far left but have not faltered in their convictions. They have always felt strongly about keeping their options open—Simone Signoret did not even sign a contract for her book until she had finished it—and have refused party alignments although it was for a long time wrongly supposed that they were Communist party members. On her first trip to the United States Simone Signoret received a restricted visa and she intends to fight to keep her *dubious status* when she goes to America next fall for the English-language publication of her memoirs. "I don't suddenly want to be persona grata gratissima because of the book."

If the book shows much pride in independence, there is also a good deal of self-questioning. If there is an appreciation of her own astuteness, there is also a deprecating awareness of being a soft touch. Above all, there is a dislike of cant and rigidity. Speaking of her Paris stage performance with Montand in Arthur Miller's "The Crucible" in the days before the horrors of Stalinism were fully known, *Simone Signoret says:* "When we did 'The Crucible' we knew about the Rosenbergs, but we didn't know about Slansky, Arthur London and all that. We couldn't have *done 'The Crucible' if we had known.*"

The success of her book is, Simone Signoreb says, "an extraordinary phenomenon that I still can't understand." She *clearly has struck a chord, perhaps in* her belief that "we all must change. We all must say yes or no at certain times. We all have to try to learn." She has learned. And very well.

PEOPLE: *Timothy Leary And New Crusade*

Timothy Leary, *onetime* guru of the drug scene, has a new crusade—spaceships. At a news conference in Toronto this week, he says that he hopes to see a permanent colony established in space. "We're all preprogrammed to be 99 per cent robot," he said. "One per cent of us isn't that. I think we have to expand that —move out, migrate and mutate. Migration from earth to space will be much like the migration from water to land."

* * *

Amid scattered signs of resistance, six more U.S. women are being ordained as Episcopal priests. One of them is 32. Another is an avowed lesbian. The 32-year-old woman is Jeanette Piccard, who was ordained with 10 others in Philadelphia in 1974 in defiance of the then-church policy. The lesbian is Ellen Marie Barrett, 30. Said Bishop Paul Moore of New York who will ordain her on Monday, "Historically many of the finest clergy in our church have had this personality structure, but only recently has the social climate made it possible for some to be open about it." The new policy allowing Episcopal women to become priests went into effect Jan. 1.

* * *

Avery Moore regrets but he'll be unable to accept Jimmy Carter's invitation to his inauguration. He will be spending Jan. 20 as he does every other day, in a minimum security state prison in New Orleans. Moore has been in jail since 1967 on a manslaughter conviction. He remembers meeting Carter about 17 years ago when he helped install plumbing in the Carter home in Plains, Ga. "He might have gotten my name from that contractor," Moore said.

* * *

Ken Kesey, author of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," has reportedly reached an out-of-court settlement in a dispute over royalties from the film version of the book. The settlement, sources say, gives him 2 1/2 per cent of the net profits from the film, which has exceeded $163.25 million in gross receipts.

* * *

To protest President-elect Jimmy Carter's intention to pardon draft evaders, a Navy officer with 19 years' service, who is a former Vietnam war prisoner, has asked to leave the Navy. Lt.-Cmdr. Michael Christian also put most of his medals, including two Purple Hearts, on a World War I soldier's grave, picked at random in a cemetery at Virginia Beach, Fla. The other medals were two Silver Stars, the Legion of Merit, three Bronze Stars and four Air Medals. "I really do want them any more," Cmdr. Christian said. "They've lost all value to me. We are making heroes out of deserters and condemning ourselves. The price of honor seems pretty cheap this year."

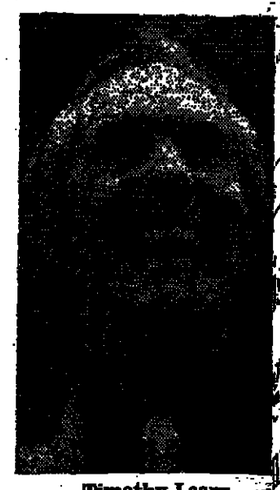
* * *

More than one tenor has balked at the title role of Wagner's "Tannhäuser" but Jon Vickers, 50, may be the first to often sing "Otello" in its stead. Vickers was to have made his debut as Tannhäuser at the Royal Opera House in London on Feb. 28. But he sent a telegram to the opera administrator saying that despite "prolonged, intensive study and enormous effort" he found it impossible to "come to grips" with the role and give it a personal interpretation. So the six performances of the Wagner work have been replaced with six of Verdi's "Otello", a role that Vickers has frequently performed.

* * *

The giant EMI recording company of London has dropped the Sex Pistols, the punk rockers who have offended millions in their short but flamboyant career. The group, now in Amsterdam, was dropped because of "adverse publicity." They signed a two-year contract with EMI for a reported $40,000. In a BBC broadcast Thursday night, EMI spokesman said that it had nothing against punk rock but that the group's antics on TV and at Heathrow Airport had led to the action.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE



Timothy Leary
... migrating to spa

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TRAY INSTALLATION COMPANY. *Canadian company* with offices in Toronto, Houston and London is opening a continental European office. We require an individual with an intimate knowledge of the fabrication and installation of Distillation Trays. This is primarily a sales position, calling on refineries, chemical plants and contractors throughout Europe. Applicants must be fluent in English and German and a working knowledge of French and Dutch would be a further asset. Applicants are invited to send a resumé to Box 3,078, I.H.T., 36 Gt. Queen St., London, WC1.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY needs U.S. citizen civil, mechanical and electrical engineers for temporary positions up to one year in Frankfurt, Germany. Salaries range $14,000 to $17,000 per annum. An engineering degree and 3-5 years experience is required. Interested persons send resumé or standard form 171 to: Personnel Officer, USAEDE, Luebeckstrasse, Argex B, 6000 Frankfurt (Main). Tel.: 0611-751-6425.

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GOOD-LOOKING GUYS & GIRLS for product demonstration work on U.S. Military bases, Europe. Have fun, travel, meet people & earn $900-1,200 each month. Rush resumé, photo and phone No. to box 12,037, Herald, Paris.

REVLON CORP. seeks experienced salesman to sell military exchanges in the Stuttgart/Foertig area. Salary, expenses, bonus and company car. Submit resumé to: Revlon Corp., Arabellastrasse, Apt. 951, 8000 Muenchen 81.

HAPPINESS is a job in France, the U.S. or U.K. Write to: SUPER SEARCH, Box P.P. 169-07 75226 Paris-Cedex.

WANTED: ENGLISH GIRL, English with 2 children, for Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Tel.: 626.27.71 Paris.

ENGLISH, GERMAN, TEACHERS. Qualified native speakers. C.V. to: Box 577.94, Herald.

GIRL FRIDAY for restaurant or working papers. Tel.: 870.40.63 after 5 p.m.

GIRL WANTED as assistant to film unit. 770.17.91 Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCH AIR HOSTESS, 2 years English, seeks employment as Secretary / Translator / Hostess with U.S. Embassy or Consulate. Box 97,

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

RETIRED CONSUL & SWEDISH WIFE will house-sit Continent, London, Scandinavia, Tokyo. E.G.L., 4 Haverhill Court, Springfield, Virginia 22152, U.S.A.

AMERICAN MAN, 26. Will work for European family for room, board and salary. Experience with children. Excellent references. Write: Box 12,040, Herald Tribune, Paris.

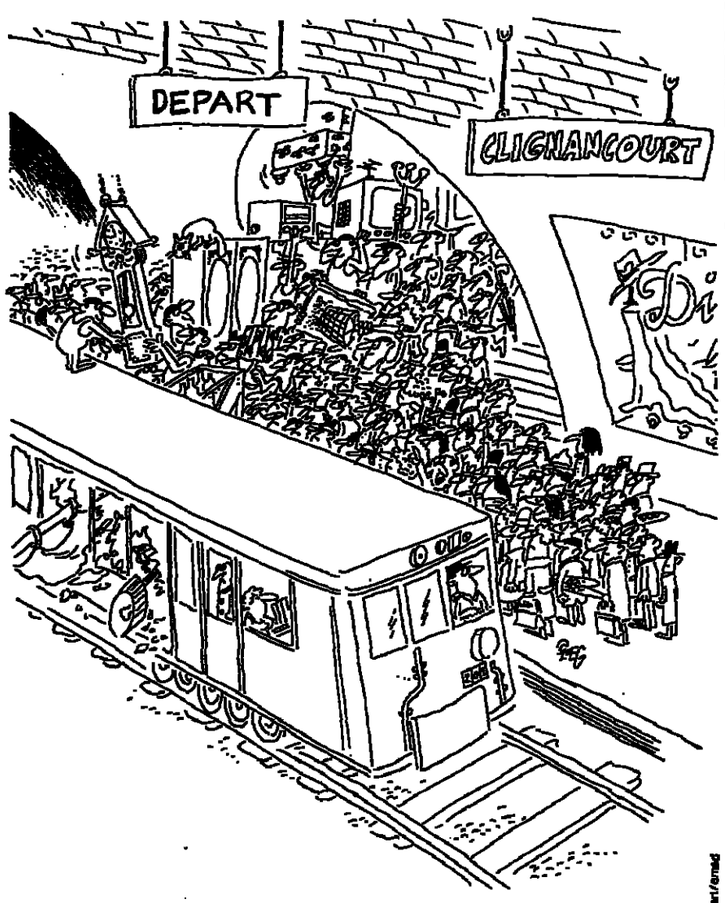
HELP WANTED

GERMAN, bachelor, seeks attractive French au-pair girl in residential area of Hamburg. Family life. Please send application with picture to: Box 475, I.H.T., Eschenheimer Str. 43, Frankfurt, Germany.

AU-PAIR GIRLS wanted for U.S. professional families with children in suburb of New York. Light housekeeping & child care. Private room, bath, T.V. $80 per week. Plane fare 1-way. Must speak English. Minimum 1 year. References & picture. Stamford Hill Rd., Bedford, N.Y. 10506, Cedarhurst, N.Y. 11516.

AU-PAIR one child; references. Mrs. Sachrow, 369 Argyle Rd., Apt. 2, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11218.

WANTED: Bilingual nanny, 2 children. Paris: 224-78-57.



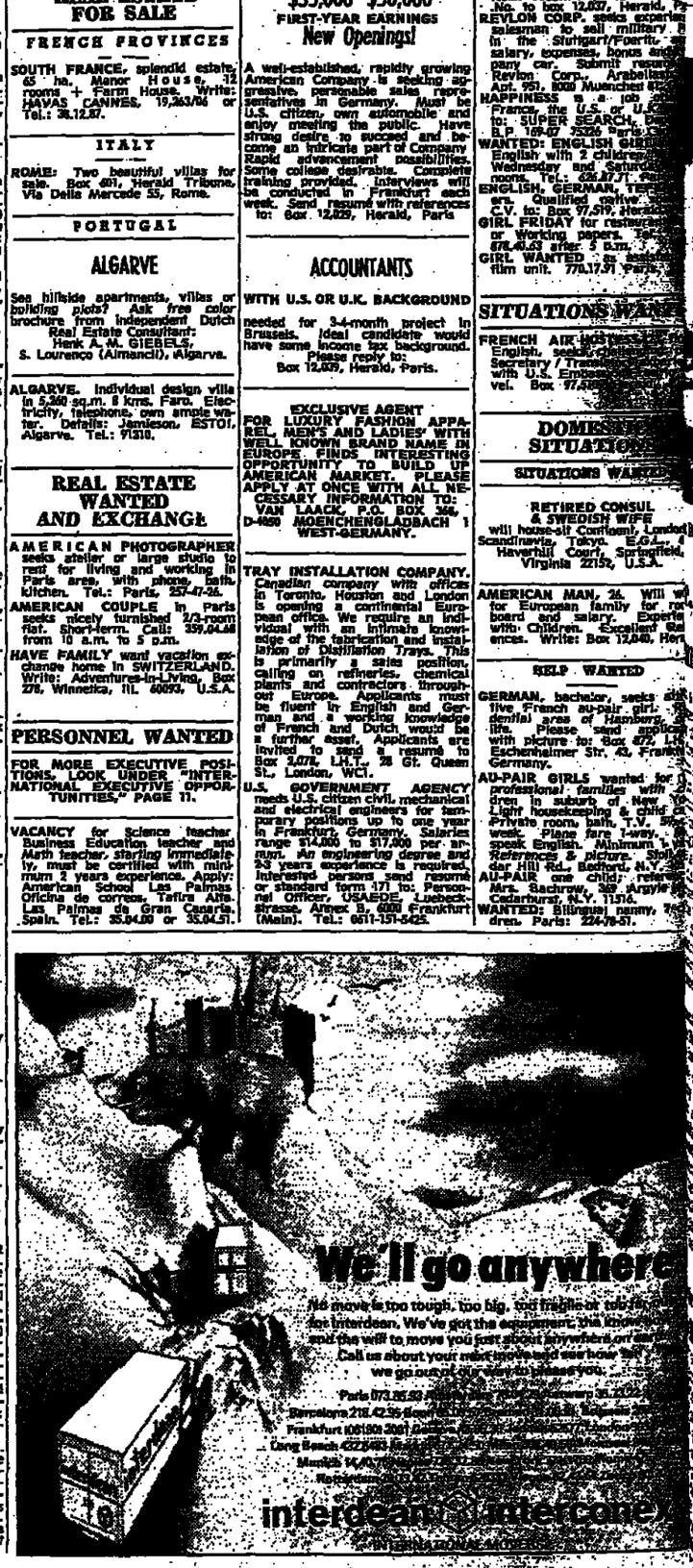
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